

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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THE POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.

The annual ball given by the Friends of Poland is an event worthy of more than mere cursory observation. It is a sign of the times, and tends to exhibit us as not only the "mere utilitarians with whom true patriotism and public virtue are dead letters" (to use the language of certain disappointed censors of the day), but as the conservators of those high principles which make the people of all nations "kin."

The arrangements of the committee on the present occasion were, as usual, perfect; and their polite attention to gentlemen connected with the public press is well deserving of imitation on the part of those who undertake the arrangement of such reunions.

But to the ball. The supporters of this festival met in large numbers on Wednesday night, at the Guildhall, in aid of the funds of the association; and there seemed to be rather an increase than otherwise in the attendance, in comparison with the assem-

blages of previous years. Under favour of the city authorities, the embellishments provided for the festivities of Lord Mayor's-day were suffered to remain, and the aspect of the scene was, therefore, as rich and beautiful as could well be imagined, the profusion of gas jets running in lines along the architectural mouldings, and the illuminated crystal star bathing the huge area in brilliant light, and bringing out the colours of the fancy dresses in their best and most attractive gaiety.

The concert commenced at ten o'clock, the principal singers being Mrs. Weiss; the Misses Williams, Dolby, Bassano, and Ransford; and Messrs. Brizzi, John Parry, Burdini, Bodda, Weiss, and J. Bennett. These artistes appeared to give great satisfaction, and on the adjournment of the company to the Guildhall the crowd was so great that it was found necessary to open the Council-room also for the dancers. An excellent orchestra was in attendance, and quadrilles, polkas, mazurkas, and waltzes succeeded each other with infinite spirit until a very late hour in the morning. A few fancy dresses gave greater

admiration to the moving and motley group, and the *coup d'œil* afforded by the scene from the gallery of the hall was one of almost unapproachable splendour. Among the novel attractions were a tasteful cataract scene and a charming display of rare and choice plants. About 1600 persons assisted at this yearly demonstration in favour of Polish nationality, among whom we observed the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and family; the ex-Mayor and Lady Carroll; Mr. Sheriff Cubitt and lady; Mr. Sheriff Hill and lady; the Countess Poulett, Lady Hamilton Chichester, Lady George Stuart, Ladies C. D. and L. D. Damer, the Hon. Mrs. Hubert, Hon. Mrs. Murray; Lord de Lisle and Dudley, his Excellency Mr. Brooke (Rajah of Sarawak); Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Sir R. Brownrigg; Mrs. Milner Gibson, Mrs. Horace Twiss; the Hon. Spencer Cowper; the Hon. Mrs. Abbott; the Earl of Munster, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Beaumont, Baron Paravicini, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P.; Mr. J. Williams, Alderman Farebrother, Captain Ferguson, and Alderman Hughes.



THE POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.

The entertainment altogether passed off with the greatest éclat, and there is every reason to believe that the charity for whose benefit it was got up has, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the times, profited most handsomely by the patronage bestowed upon it.

PRINCESS SOPHIA DOROTHEA, AND COUNT KONIGSMARK.

A most valuable and interesting collection of historical documents has recently been discovered by the Swedish Professor Palmblad, in Upsala. It consists of the correspondence of Count Philip Konigsmark and Princess Sophia Dorothea of Celle. The princess was the grandmother of Frederick the Great; and her attachment to Count Konigsmark, together with its tragic termination, forms one of the most romantic episodes in modern history. In the sixteenth year of her age the princess was married to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. of England; but, at the time of her union with that prince, it was a well-known fact that an ardent reciprocal affection existed between her and Count Konigsmark. The count, who had been the companion and playmate of the princess from early childhood, was one of the most accomplished cavaliers of his time, being no less distinguished for his talents than for his personal endowments. He held a colonel's commission in the service of the Elector of Saxony, and in the year 1694 he was with his regiment in Hanover. One night (on the 1st of July of the year above mentioned) the count suddenly disappeared, and the mystery of his disappearance has never yet been discovered or explained. The princess, who was charged with infidelity to her husband, took a solemn oath of her innocence; nevertheless, suspicion (we believe most unjust) was urged against her, and she was consequently divorced and sent a prisoner to the fortress of Ahlden, where she died after a lingering captivity of thirty-two years. The letters discovered by Professor Palmblad are said to be exceedingly important, inasmuch as they throw great light on the mysterious affair above alluded to.

MINOR MORALS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.—"The last word" is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell. Keep an "Epictetus" in your dining-room, to read while waiting for the completion of your wife's toilet. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space. Wives, be lenient to the marital cigar. The smoke always hides the most disagreeable part of the battle. The wife who should properly discharge her duties must never have a soul "above buttons." The liberties of England have been won by mutual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice remember this when his wife hints at a new bonnet. The wife's want is the husband's opportunity. Notwithstanding the assertion of mathematicians, the marriage-ring is a circle which husband and wife have the problem set them of making all square. Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. The Indians produce fire by the rubbing of the driest sticks. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of nature.—*Punch's Pocket-book.*

FASCINATION.

The subtle spirit, fascination, dwells
In every movement, and infects with grace
The meanest thing she touches! Robe, plume, nay
The very glove she casts aside, retain
The witchery of her form. But, this is ill:
Where hearts are pledged, the eye should not be free.
My lot is cast, nor will I e'er repent
The vow that binds me to thine excellence,
My simple, faithful Florence! There's no joy
But comes to earth enveloped in a dream
Which, though it leave a solid good behind,
Is in itself more fair.

The Heart and the World.

FEARFUL SPECTACLE.—The Capuchins of the monastery on the south slope of the Pincian are interred under their own church. After they have lain a sufficient time for the worm or the damp to divest the bones of the enveloping muscles, the brotherhood descend into the narrow house and raise the skeleton from its long repose. They then place it in an upright position in the chapel exactly under the church, and dress it in the coarse robes the Capuchin wore during life. There may be seen a spectacle sufficiently harrowing. A group so gaunt and grim, probably, has never existed, except in the pages of poetry or romance. But "truth is strange, stranger than fiction." There they stand, as silent as the grave they have left,—dark and mute as midnight. It is a scene that freezes, casting over the heart some of the gloom that surrounds the place, and reflecting there much of its desolation.—*Vicary's Rome.*

THE LOVERS OF FRANKFORT;

A TALE.

BY R. B. KNOWLES.

(Continued from page 455.)

CHAPTER VII.

Ulric was not insensible to the uncertainty of the expedition into which the events of the last quarter of an hour had hurried him. He knew well there were more roads than one, out of Frankfort, and was equally alive to the fact that one only of those could be taken at a time by an individual horse, backed by an individual man. But not doubting for a moment that Albert was the person indicated by the bravos, or that his journey lay homewards, he resolved, without more than the debate of an instant, to take the road which led in that direction, expecting momentarily to come up with, or be overtaken by, his friend.

This expectation was disappointed. Ulric had left Frankfort miles in his rear, but the object of his search had not been met with. Whether to ride on, or return in the hope of perhaps bringing Albert the succour he apprehended he would stand in need of, was a question which more than a little puzzled him. Either way he might do wrong; and the doubt brought horse and rider to a pause. It was not a night for stationary occupation. The wind blew from the east, right in Ulric's path; and was bad enough even at full speed, but intolerable standing still. This, and a certain reasonableness in the conclusion, led him now to regard his expedition rather in the light of a mistake. His conduct appeared to himself, in truth, as somewhat open to a charge of the ridiculous. And yet he was sure nothing could have had better foundations, short of plain and indisputable facts. One thing, however, appeared certain. Either Albert had proceeded further on the road than he had, in which case he was safe; or he had not proceeded so far, and Ulric's best plan was to retrace the distance he had come until they met. He had just determined to adopt this course when the trampling of a horse reached his ears; and, in another minute, the horse flew past him at full gallop, but without a rider. Ulric immediately set off towards Frankfort. This was a ground for alarm. Albert, he concluded, had been attacked—dismounted—possibly killed. Urged by this apprehension, he made liberal use of spur and whip; and, backed by his beast's private sentiments, which gave the palm of its choice to the stable, was soon in a fair way of regaining the town.

He had not ridden far, however, before he came upon the scene of action. Two men ran towards him; one pursued by the other, whom he soon recognised to be no other than his friend. Reining up, he dismounted just in time to have a fair blow at the bravo, who staggered for a moment, but, recovering himself, plunged across the road ere Albert could come up with him, or Ulric repeat his blow, and, entering a copse which bordered it, escaped.

"You here!" exclaimed Albert in astonishment, as soon as he recognised our hero. "When I left you at the inn I never expected we should meet again so quickly!"

"I followed you," replied Ulric, "and afterwards passed you in the street, but, unfortunately, did not know you at the moment. Overhearing some words which seemed to import danger to you, I made back to the inn, and pursued you in the hope of affording you such help as I feared you were likely to stand in need of; but you have helped yourself, I perceive."

"The fools!" exclaimed Albert, with contempt. "But this was kind on your part; more than our last interview had led me to expect from you."

"You deceived yourself."

"I should be glad to think I was the only one of my acquaintance who did that—or who does it still."

"You refer to me!"

"Yes. Have you reconsidered what I said to you?"

"Many times!" replied Ulric.

"And the result is—what?"

"That I know not what, either to think or do."

Albert did not reply; but both stood, as awaiting what chance should put into the head of either to say next.

"You have done very friendly towards me," at length said Albert "and I thank you with more than the common sincerity even of such occasions. I know it is a hard thing for a man to act without the knowledge which will hearten him to pursue whatever course is pointed out for his adoption, with the assurance of his judgment that it is the best. I asked you to do this, for I could not reveal to you the reasons which made such a course the prudent one. Perhaps I wanted that confidence which I asked for myself. But no matter about that, now, I have made up my mind, and,

though you have proved yourself all that I thought you to be, I will let the business stand as it did heretofore."

"Do not, I entreat you!" replied Ulric, nestly. "I am tortured by a thousand doubts, you have it in your power to dissipate them."

"Come!" exclaimed Albert, "I will promise you one thing! What I can do for you, I will do. The meantime take your own course. You are not go wrong, if in my power it lies to prevent you."

"That is not saying much," answered our hero. "You leave me still in the same doubt as before."

"It is impossible for me to help that."

"Why? From what you told me at the inn, I was led to believe that you have some acquaintance with my past and present history."

"Have I?"

"If it is so—"

"Stay, now! This leads us to particulars which I would avoid."

"But I would come to them."

"Be patient. A better time will arrive for our discussion. Till then, Ulric, take my hand!"

Albert held out his, which our hero mechanically laid hold of.

"You have shown a willingness to befriend me. It was not your fault that your services were needed. But I need them now. Will you do anything for me?"

"Yes, if it be practicable."

"I should not ask an impossibility. When the fellows attacked me, my mare took fright and I was left on foot. You have a stout horse, which I shall be glad to borrow from you."

"Take him!"

"Free, as well as manly! Well, we shall see before long!" and, with this doubtful phrase, Albert leaped into the saddle.

"Good night again, Ulric," he exclaimed.

"Stay!" cried our hero. "This is important. What is the mystery which your words import?"

"Tut!" cried the other, laughing. "The mystery, and must remain so for a while!"

"But one word, to assure me, before you go, that you are not deceiving me."

"Well, then," replied the other, smiling, "nothing. If it may be so, and if I can make it so, you shall have her!"

"Her!" exclaimed Ulric.

"Alice!" And Albert stuck his spurs into the beast's side, and in a minute more was out of sight.

CHAPTER VIII.

Time passed on, and, in due course, Thursday came. Meantime Alice had from hour to hour expected some communication from Ulric, but in vain. Another thought, moreover, troubled her. Just before their last interview she had been intruded upon by one whom she had met before, under circumstances of an offensive nature, which had made a deep impression on her mind. Early in the spring of the year, which was now drawing to a close, a person, whose appearance testified all, but the attractiveness, of good breeding, had forced his company upon her in her walks, and rudeness which was repeated. It happened that she was driven to take shelter from the weather, and was followed into her retreat by the same person. Finding himself alone with her, the intruder proceeded to protest himself her admirer, and to seize which were enforced by an attempt to seize her hand, and carry it to his lips. From this assault she was soon rescued. Rushing from her place of shelter, the first person she met was Ulric. He had not passed through that locality by chance. He could steal an hour from the merchant's service, it was spent with Alice; and upon this occasion he had come by that way in the hope of meeting her, according to arrangement. It was not fault that the libertine escaped unpunished. Perceiving her alarm, Ulric eagerly demanded the cause; but Alice, dreading the result, forbore to impart what had occurred. It was this reticence which fully revealed to the lovers the relation wherein they stood to one another; and from that time forward one only thought occupied their minds.

The baron's mansion, one of the grandest in Frankfort, was on Thursday night the scene of great magnificence. One of the richest nobles in Germany, he spared on this occasion nothing which could give honour to the presence of his intended bride. It was true that, according to the had passed between himself and Alice, he had privately resigned his right to her hand; and the circumstance occasioned our hero no small alarm when, mingling with the admiring crowd, he saw the splendid preparations which had been made for the fête. A thrill of strange emotions ran through him when the merchant's equipage and his former patron led Alice into the mansion, at whose door she was received by the baron, a man, he now perceived, of middle age, bland and courteous. W

straining eyes, he sought to discover in his face either a guarantee for confidence or some token which should put him on his guard. But, for every token of honesty he saw, Ulric's anxiety and doubt pointed out by what means each of those tokens might equally evidence dishonesty. The face was bland, as we have said;—open, kindly, and highminded. But all this might be a mask. Ulric knew that the education of persons moving in the baron's sphere in life, taught them to act and look, on many occasions, as though influenced by feelings very different from those which indeed actuated them. All, therefore, was perplexity to his mind. Hence, the resolution to remain upon his guard,—to watch with eagle eyes every action, was confirmed. For force, too, he was equally resolved, if such an alternative should prove necessary. In the meantime, having, with very tremulous heart, seen the last inch of Alice's rounce fade from his aching sight, he turned from the porch, and, passing round into the gardens, took up his station there.

A burst of music now intimated that the dance had commenced. The baron and Alice, of course, led off the ball.

"What of our friend?" whispered the baron to his partner.

"I have not seen him since he met you," timidly, and with many blushes, responded Alice. "Me!" exclaimed the baron, in under tone.

"We have had no meeting, I assure you." Alice looked astonishment.

"He received a letter from you, I think."

"No! I did write to him; but the letter was not sent, till I should speak to you again. Unless, indeed," he continued, "by mistake."

"He received it," replied Alice; "and left me to see you."

"I regret this disappointment. We have not met!"

Here was new matter for alarm. The event was still as distant as ever; her light step became heavy; she no longer moved through the dance with that exquisite free grace which had elicited the admiration of all beholders. She felt ill, weary, heartsick. The dance over, the baron led her to a seat. Earnestly she wished the evening again, and the baron, accompanied by the noble Maurice, his cousin, approached her. Rising, she gave her hand to the handsome stranger, but trembled as she did so. Here was her old annoyance again.

"You will forgive me, I trust," said he, bending to her ear. Alice blushed.

"I knew not of your friend," he continued, "and I implore you not to refer my admiration to a wrong motive. I have seen Ulric!" Alice started as much at the sound of her lover's name proceeding from such lips as at the intimation conveyed.

"You have chosen well, indeed. I like him. A frank manner, handsome, honest. We are friends."

Again was Alice plunged into astonishment.

"May I speak with you after the dance? I ask this favour by his sanction, which, if you please, you shall hear from himself. He is not far from us!"

At a glance Alice surveyed the company, while her heart beat with a multitude of emotions. Ulric was nowhere to be seen.

"Will you accord this favour—for his sake?"

Would it be prudent? Could it be otherwise with Ulric's sanction?

"I will," replied Alice; and the dance went on to its conclusion.

Impatiently did Ulric await the promised event of the evening. More than an hour had passed since he took up his station in the gardens. Up and down he paced, eagerly expecting some intimation from the baron. Some one touched him.

"This way," whispered the man, and passed quickly on. Ulric instinctively followed till he found himself in a closed arbour, and in the presence of Alice and the baron;—as he thought.

"Thus far I have redeemed my promise," exclaimed Maurice, "but I must do more for you. My own carriage waits at the bottom of the garden. Let us away!" And, issuing closely from the arbour, he pursued the path towards the place of assignation, followed by Alice and her lover, neither of whom could speak, for wonder.

But no sooner had they reached the carriage than Ulric drew back. Three men were in attendance, whose appearance was not flattering to their honesty. The look, too, which they cast upon our hero was sinister. But what was to be done? To draw back on any plea but the actual one would savour of cowardice; and to state that plea upon inconclusive grounds, was a bolder step than Ulric's sides, he was already in their power. Except the sounds of music which issued from the mansion, none were to be heard.

"Now!" cried Maurice, offering to hand Alice into the carriage. Giving her hand into his, she ascended the steps, and was no sooner in, than Maurice followed her. Ulric, too, placed his foot upon the step; but, as he did so, he was forcibly dragged back by two of the attendants, whilst the third, folding the steps and shutting the door to, sprang to the footstand of the carriage, which immediately drove off. A stifled scream agonized our hero as he struggled fiercely to get free.

"Villains!" he exclaimed, "release me!" But he struggled in vain. The arms which held him were even stronger than his own, and the last roll of the carriage had died from his ears ere he was set free.

An astonished scene did the ball-room present when Ulric, mad with excitement, rushed in amongst the dancers, and, in horror-stricken accents, raved out the abduction of its heroine.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ENTOMOLOGY.

By M. G. C.

Descending from the lofty contemplation of the heavens, to fix our attention upon aught on earth, might seem at first sight rather a humiliation; but who shall say that the individual intelligence manifested by the sagacious elephant does not more awaken our sympathies, as being more within the range of our grasp, more akin to the consciousness within us? And there is no leaf of Nature's book unfraught with deep interest—none unworthy the earnest occupation of our noblest powers—none which will not present problems beyond the highest reach of our intellectual acumen to solve.

The minute but perfect beauty of every little flower that enlivens the verdant carpeting of our fields speaks of design worthy of all investigation, and exhibits a skill beyond all appreciation; yet suited, how admirably, to the reasoning faculties of sentient man, and having a page adapted to every grade of mind, whereon that mind may grow if she will but therein school herself! All cannot soar through aerial illimitable space, deciding the number and the weight of worlds as yet unseen; but all may study some branch in the immensity of surrounding wonders, some letter in the cyclopædia of Nature's academy.

The insect tribe is everywhere present; everywhere may its amusing and deeply interesting history be studied; nor will the sun-tintured wings of the diurnal lepidoptera more delight by their unrivalled beauty, than the story of their various transformations of egg, larva, pupa, and imago, and their wonderful economy in all these stages, will enrich the mind with many a useful lesson, and open to it a source of pure, unpalling pleasure.

It has been well said by an eminent entomologist, that "insects are Nature's favourite productions, in which, to manifest her power and skill, she has combined all that is either beautiful and graceful, interesting and alluring, or curious and singular in every other class of her children. To these her valued miniatures she has given the most delicate touch and highest finish of her pencil. Nor has nature been lavish only in the apparent ornaments of these privileged tribes. In other respects she has been equally unsparing of her favours. To some she has given horns nearly the counterparts of those of various quadrupeds; some are covered with bristles, others with spines; some are of richest hues, sparkling like gems, topaz, sapphire, and amethyst in the rays of the sun; some glean in polished armour:—

"Like some stern warrior formidably bright,
Their steely sides reflect a gleaming light."

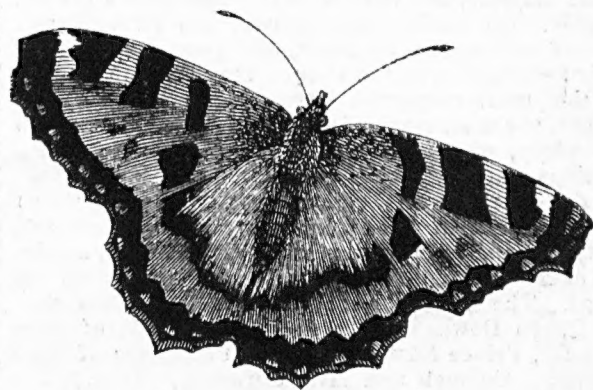
Others are of dull colour, and of strange form and aspect, resembling withered leaves or bits of stick, and find security in such resemblances.

With what rapture have I gazed on a group of butterflies basking in the sunbeam on a summer day; my bosom has heaved in deep, full sympathy with their joys till tears have brought relief to the overfraught heart, tears with which no bitterness commingled, and which only spoke of a happiness pure and elevating above the petty turmoil and cankering calculations of worldly existence.

Call this not visionary, but look with me at those beautiful little flutterers, the painting of whose wings on a nearer inspection surpasses the tinting of our most splendid flowers. Lightly and gracefully they flit from flower to flower. There is one resting on the wall; how gorgeous are its colourings! deep orange, shaded off with lighter nuances on the anterior edge of the superior wings, and finely relieved by black and whitish spots, the wings considerably indented or scalloped, and bordered with blue and white markings; long, soft down, brownish, and tinged with a golden hue, shields its delicate body and the roots of the wings, preventing their contact with it from injuring its brilliant plumage. How nice is the mechanism of

its every part! Observe the anterior; not a single line, but a combination of little joints, curiously adapted to each other, so as to form the appearance of but one continued thread to those who are satisfied with a glance; but, seen in the microscope, each antennæ is composed of twenty-seven joints, those towards the base smaller, and alternate black and orange, gradually increasing in length as they approach the club-end, and becoming black on the upper, orange on the lower side; the little club in which they terminate is shaped like an Indian oar, the greater part a fine black, lost at the point in a clear orange, while every junction of the points is marked by a fringe of white thread.

Do not touch its wings. Ah! you have done so; and your finger and thumb are covered with a fine powder. Look at it in the microscope; that powder is an assemblage of minute feathers which the little butterfly-bird wore upon its wings, at once to protect and to adorn them. Its body is divided into three portions, or cut into at the neck and waist, which gives the meaning of the word insect, *small animal cut into*, from the Latin *in-secare*, to cut into, as the science which treats of them derives its name from the Greek *εντομα* entoma, of similar signification. Their little bodies being destitute of internal bones, an external substitute is provided in the coriaceous integument or skin, which serves as an external skeleton.



TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY.

Beautiful as is the SPECIMEN before us, and which may be often seen at this season of the year resting on a sunny wall, it is one of our most common British butterflies. We are annually favoured with two broods of them, one occurring early in spring, the other in autumn; and many of them appear to pass the winter in a torpid state, issuing from their retreats in February or March, when the sun breaks forth cheerfully, perhaps with only evanescent splendour; hence designated by Linnæus, "*Fallax veris indicium*," a deceitful harbinger of spring. In Italy it is on the wing in fine weather during the whole winter.

Of the caterpillar, which is hatched in June, I will not speak now. I have not one at present, and therefore cannot exhibit it; but I have had caterpillars that have produced the *Papilio urticæ*, or common tortoiseshell, which we have just been examining in the imago or perfect state, and they have differed very materially from those usually figured as the larvæ of the *P. urticæ*, butterfly of the nettle so called, because the larvæ are believed to feed upon that plant. Some future day I may give a more detailed account of my acquaintance with it, when it will be proved, if others are correct, that two caterpillars wholly unlike produce a like papilio, October being the month of the sphingidæ. I hasten to bring some of them into notice.

ENIGMA.

Wide-spread and mighty is my power;
I make the timorous negro cower—
And more than guns, or swords, or spears,
My form the gallant soldier fears.
From north to south, from west to east,
Well known am I to man and beast;
Where I descend, there shame and pain,
Remorse, and anger oft remain.
But let me from such scenes escape,
A little change my size and shape,
And see! from dust, or freezing air,
I shield a painted window fair;
More precious than a golden mine—
Which, when the day-beams through it shine,
Revealing all its colours bright,
Some gaze on with intense delight.
What then am I, who, friend or foe,
Have powers you one and all must know?

FRANCES.

ORIGIN OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—"Yesterday," says an old newspaper, dated July 15, 1773, "the brokers and others at New Jonathan's came to a resolution that, instead of its being called 'NewJonathan's,' it should be called 'The Stock Exchange,' which is to be wrote over the door. The brokers then collected 6d. each and christened the house with punch."

THE COURT.

At Windsor, on Sunday afternoon, both bands were in attendance on the eastern terrace. The parterre and the pentagon terrace were crowded with company, when, to their great gratification, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, surrounded by the visitors at court, and all the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, descended from the Castle and walked several times along the eastern terrace, the bands playing the national anthem. The Prince Consort and her Majesty then descended into the parterre, and passed from thence through the orangery into the slopes. The royal party walked as far as the Adelaide-lodge before they returned to the Castle.

The Princess Royal's birthday occurs on Monday next, an event which will be celebrated at Windsor Castle.

It is rumoured that Dr. Philpott, Master of Catherine-hall, who performed the honours of Vice-Chancellor during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert at the late installation, is about to be appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Letters were received at Marlborough-house, on Monday morning, announcing the safe arrival at the island of Madeira of her Majesty and suite, all in good health. Salutes were fired from the citadel and fort, and from a Portuguese brig lying off the island. At least 4000 persons had congregated on the beach to welcome the presence of her Majesty, and the day was considered a perfect holiday. On landing, the pathway was strewn with flowers and myrtle branches, the populace evincing their gratification at the visit of the illustrious Queen by the most respectful bearing. As her Majesty passed, the most respectful salutations were given to the party, who returned the acknowledgments in a gracious manner. After visiting the mansion selected for the royal suite (the governor's residence), which was about half a mile from where her Majesty and party landed, the Queen returned to the Howe, amidst the same marks of respect, to dine and sleep on board. The following day, directly after luncheon, the Queen Dowager, with the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall; Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour; the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and the personages attached to the royal household, were conducted on shore by Captain Sir James Stirling. The Dowager Queen then entered a sedan in waiting, and was borne to her residence, the Duchess Ida and the ladies in the royal retinue being accommodated with palanquins. The weather was remarkably fine and excessively hot.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury's large party at Tottenham-park separated on Saturday morning, on the receipt of the news of the death of the Countess Danneskiold Samsoe.

Count Louis de Noailles is shortly expected to return to the French Embassy from Paris.

The Right Hon. Fox and Mrs. Maule have arrived in town from Leamington Spa.

Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., has returned to his residence in the Admiralty from Windsor Forest.

We regret to announce the death of the Countess Danneskiold de Samsoe, daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury. Her ladyship expired at Copenhagen of inflammation, after a few days' illness.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner, on Saturday evening last, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstien, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, Viscount Anson, Lord and Lady Ashley, Lord Glenelg, the Hon. Miss Lister, the Hon. G. Elliot, and Mr. W. Grey.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire-house from Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P., has arrived in London from a continental tour.

The Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., and family have just arrived from the right hon. gentleman's château near Magny, France, where they have been passing the autumn.

The Countess of Westmoreland has arrived at Paris from Calais, and the noble earl has repaired to Berlin to resume his duties as British ambassador at the court of Prussia.

The Earl of Eldon comes to Hamilton-place early next week, from Encombe-house, Dorset, where the earl and countess have been entertaining a family circle during the last week.

The Countess (Dowager) of Verulam is prolonging her stay with her noble relatives, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The Earl and Countess of Caledon have also been visiting the Lord and Lady Lieutenant.

The Earl and Countess Cowper, who are staying in Paris, leave that city next week to join the junior branches of their family at Ramsgate.

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn have returned to town from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Bocket-hall.

Viscount Eastnor and Mr. George Tomline have arrived at Naples from Leghorn. His lordship returns to this country after a tour in the Italian States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

C. H. D.—We will make inquiry as to the MS. to which our correspondent refers.

Miss F.—Miss Foote became Countess of Harrington; Miss Stephens, Countess of Essex.

J. S.—The letter has been forwarded to the proper department.

A SUBSCRIBER, Hull.—The authoress of the "Language of Gems" desires to preserve the *anonymity* of "MARIANNE;" though we do hope that her great and varied talents may one day induce her to accept personally the popularity which is their due.

M.—Our best thanks for the "continuation." The drawings would be very acceptable. Orders have been given respecting the transmission of the journal. The plan as to scientific nomenclature and sequent explanation appears excellent.

MAJOR H.—The subject is new, and treated with much skill and originality; and shall have our best consideration prior to the ensuing week.

C. H. C.—Our best thanks for the polite consideration of our correspondent.

MARIAN. (MOZART.)—The last, and, taken as a whole, the most sublime work of Mozart, his "Requiem," was written on his deathbed; and having been left in rather an unfinished state, in regard to minor details, his pupil, Süßmayer, filled up some of the accompaniments. This led, a few years ago, to a dispute concerning its authorship, an indiscreet friend of the latter having claimed as Süßmayer's composition the best parts of the mass. The assertions by which the claim was supported, and the arguments in its favour, proved unavailing against the convincing evidence afforded by the work itself. A fabulous story too, that an anonymous mysterious stranger commissioned Mozart to compose the "Requiem," raised many idle conjectures, some of them grossly superstitious.

T. O. R.—The information is very curious, and will be given with the next illustration of the subject.

HELENA S.—The Atlas Mountains have been traversed by very few Europeans, and have never been subjected to the examination of naturalists, and their geology, therefore, is nearly unknown. All our information concerning this point is limited to the fact, that the lower skirts of the ridges are formed by secondary limestone, and that this formation probably covers the mountains to an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet. What constitutes the basis of the mountain-masses is entirely unknown. No traces of volcanic agency have yet been discovered.

STRATHEDEN.—The pictures usually given of Bolingbroke are too highly coloured. His writings are now little read, and, indeed, in matter at least, they contain very little for which they are worth reading. He had no accurate or profound knowledge of any kind, and his reasonings and reflections, though they have often a certain speciousness, have rarely much solidity. A violent partisan, and a thoroughly unprincipled one, he has even in what he has written on the transactions of his own time, and on those in which he was himself concerned, only perplexed and obscured history; and this seems to have been his object.

BUNSBY.—The sooner the young lady rejoins her husband the better. This will put an end to all surmise, legal or otherwise.

A PLAIN FAMILY.—We have no reason to suppose that our information was not correct to a fraction. The illustrious personage referred to is well worthy of all the privileges which the country may have awarded.

RECEIVED.—NEMO; E. L. P.; J. J.; K.; RUTH; HENRIETTA; JULIA SAND; and A BACHELOR.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We beg to apologize for the occasional irregularity in the recent transmission of copies of this Journal. It has arisen from some changes in the management—or, rather, during their progress; and, as they are now completed, and placed upon a most accurate footing, it may be stated to be next to impossible that such errors can again arise.

A few copies of our first volume may yet be obtained at the Office; the second volume will be completed at the end of the year; and the two volumes, when bound, will form very delightful, elegant, and amusing works, either for Christmas or New-Year presents, or for the drawing-room table.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers, splendidly ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—November.

21 S	25 Sund. aft. Trin.	Prov. 15—John	13 Prov. 16—2 Tim. 4
22 M	[Princess R. b.	Baruch 6—	14 HistSus.—Titus 1
23 T	St. Clement.	Bel, Dra—	15 Isaiah 1— 2, 3
24 W	Venus ri. 3 15 m.	Isaiah 2—	16 3—Philem.
25 T	Catherine, V. & M.	4—	17 5—Heb. 1
26 F	[Mich. Term ends	6—	18 7—
27 S		8—	19 9— 2

FULL MOON, 22nd, 10 h. 4 m. morn.—SUN rises at 7 h. 32 m., and sets at 4 h. 1 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

THE Court of Queen's Bench has been busy with a most important question—the legality of marriages contracted between the sisters and husbands of deceased wives. Possibly, before the publication of our next number, the judges of that court will have delivered judgment upon the disputed point,

after hearing Sir Fitzroy Kelly's reply to Mr. Apsland's argument against the legality of such marriages. In that case we shall then be able to publish what may be considered the final decision of this question. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to refer to the opening speech of the learned ex-Solicitor-General, who maintains—according to his brief, be it understood—that such marriages as those referred to, are within the letter of the law.

Two statutes, says Sir Fitzroy Kelly, contain the law upon this subject—one, passed in the reign of Henry VIII., enacting that all marriages solemnized *before* the passing of the act, within the prohibited degrees, should not thereafter be annulled by any sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court; and that all marriages celebrated *after* the passing of the act, within such degrees, should be absolutely null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever;—and the other, the 5th and 6th William IV., which determines those marriages which come within the prohibited degrees.

It is not altogether clear by what process of argument the learned gentleman proceeds, after this statement, to maintain that the act of Henry VIII. contains the whole law of England upon the subject. But, passing that question, Sir Fitzroy Kelly informs the court that this statute, which was passed in 1540, enacts, that marriages may be contracted in the Church of England between parties if they were not prohibited by the law of God or the law of the land. "Therefore," he says, "all marriages were lawful which were not against the law of God, as promulgated in the book of Leviticus." Under this law he then showed that a man was forbidden to marry his wife's sister, *in her lifetime*, to VEX HER. "And it was well known," quaintly observes Sir Fitzroy Kelly, "that Jacob married two sisters—Rachel and Leah; and they were told that, during the life of his first wife, the tribulation with the two was great." From this quotation of the Levitical law the learned gentleman would argue that marriages with the sisters of deceased wives are not within the prohibited degrees.

Another ground, however, is soon afterwards taken. It appears that returns have been received from not more than one-third of the kingdom showing that, since the statute of William IV. upwards of ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED of these marriages have been contracted by nobles and poor men, clergymen, barristers, officers in the army and navy; and five hundred petitions have been presented to Parliament in favour of the passing of an act legalizing all these marriages.

To pretend to give an opinion upon a subject so intricate, with respect to the mixture of facts and law, is beyond the pale of our boldness. That some decision should be, at once, come to, so definite in terms as to prevent the possibility of doubt, must be considered a result of the present case "devoutly to be wished." What amount of uncertainty exists at present is another affair. The act of William IV. has defined what the prohibited degrees are. And it is within our knowledge that by that statute marriages of the kind in question were, at least, *tended* to be prohibited. In the face of this, however, according to the return alluded to by Sir Kelly, sixteen hundred men out of one-third of the country have taken the law, or the decision whatever uncertainty pertains to it, into their own hands.

THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

It appears to be a practice not very extraordinary amongst the barristers at this court, to take fees from clients, and when the day of trial comes to leave them and their cases to conduct themselves to the best of their unlearned behaviour.

An instance of this occurred the other day when the attorney of a man called Neal, who was indicted for an assault, complained to the assistant judge that, although he had given a brief some weeks ago, the barrister engaged was not forthcoming. The attorney, proceeding to dilate upon this ill usage, was admonished by the functionary on the bench to "hold his tongue," as he, the judge, did not know who he was. He confesses this sort of civility appears to us as being rather on the "extremest verge" of politeness and justice, but not in the direction of that extreme

which might be called an excess of either. We presume that, whoever the attorney was, he had a right to make his complaint; and, if he was becoming over-garrulous on the subject, it would then have been time enough for the assistant judge to request him, civilly however, not to take up the court's time. This would have been the course one of the superior judges would have pursued; but we believe the Middlesex Sessions is strictly to be considered an inferior court. Looking to the manners apparently in vogue there, we should say that, morally speaking, there can be no doubt upon this point.

But, passing the judge and coming to the barrister, it is high time that the professional etiquette which sanctions the retaining of fees for which no consideration has been given should be put an end to. In common affairs, amongst tradesmen and such "small deer," practices of this kind would ruin the characters of those who should be guilty of them. The conclusion is, that, with great pretensions to superiority, the legal profession is inferior to the shopkeeper's in one of the prime laws of social intercourse—that of giving fair value for good money. This is not of much consequence as far as barristers themselves are concerned. They have a right, if they please, to place their reputation in an unfavourable light. But there are others interested; and fair play demands that, where a barrister takes a fee and deserts his brief, he should make the amende *honest*—for we are sick of *honorable*—and return the money.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.—COUNT BRESSON.—The late count was secretary of the Prince de Polignac when the Revolution of 1830 broke out; and upon the departure of the prince he became master of a mass of documents of the highest importance for Louis Philippe; among others, the confidential letters of the Duke of Orleans to Prince Polignac, relative to the will of Ferdinand abolishing the Salic law in Spain, to which the duke, in view of the interests of his family, was at the time strongly opposed. Owing to M. Bresson's conduct in the matter, the King became possessed of the papers referred to, and took Prince Polignac's secretary into his confidence. It was not without feeling bitter mortification that M. Bresson decided on going to occupy at Naples an inferior post to that which he had already filled. We may consider this circumstance, and the grief which it caused, as having occasioned the fatal event which has prematurely terminated his career. We have been informed of an affecting fact respecting M. Bresson, which deserves to be stated here. By his first wife he had a son, whose infirmities prevent him from leading an active life, and whose means of subsistence it was consequently particularly necessary to secure. Some time before his departure from Paris, M. Bresson at length succeeded in settling some affairs of interest which the death of his first wife had left him, which had remained in suspense till then. Before leaving for Naples, he caused a sum of about 125,000*fr.* to be placed out for his son. "Never," said he to one of his friends, "never have I been happier than I am to-day, for the fortune of my poor son is secured!" Whatever may be our opinion of the last diplomatic acts of M. Bresson, it is not less true that his death leaves a void in the *personnel* of French embassies which it will be difficult to fill up. In the midst of the difficulties and moderation of M. Bresson might have exercised a happy influence on the determinations of the Court of Naples, especially if he had not had to struggle against the system adopted by M. Guizot.

The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles gives a new version of the count's death:—"Our letters from Naples last put us in possession of some details relative to the catastrophe which has just deprived France of one of its most illustrious diplomatists. If we are to believe a rumour which has circulated at Naples, it would appear that our sinister presentiments have not deceived us, and that the death of Count Bresson cannot be imputed to a suicide, but to the most horrible of all crimes, namely—murder!" This has, however, been disproved. The count was subject to intermittent attacks of brain fever, and, in an *accès* of this disorder, destroyed himself. He leaves a father of an advanced age—for whom he entertained the most tender affection—a widow, and a young son, who, after the celebration of the Spanish marriages, was created a grandee of Spain. The brother of Count Bresson is Advocate-General of the Cour Royale of Paris.

SPAIN.—General Concha was unceremoniously, and even insultingly, dismissed on the 5th from the Direction-General of the Cavalry. The 8th morning's sun beheld his restoration, and with accumulated honours. The *Gazette* has the following:—

ROYAL DECREE.

"Desirous of giving Lieutenant-General Don José Gutierrez de la Concha a proof of my royal esteem for his services and loyalty, I name him Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

"Given at the Palace this 8th of November, 1847.

(Countersigned) "The Duke de SOTOMAYOR,
"Minister of State."

"In consideration of the circumstances concurring in Lieutenant-General Don José de la Concha, I name him Director-General of Cavalry, Don Ricardo Shelley continuing in his post of Captain-General of Andalusia.

"Given at the Palace this 8th of November, 1847.

(Countersigned) "The Duke de VALENTIA,
"President of the Council of Ministers."

After this, who will deny that Spain is the country of anomalies?

PORTUGAL.—The Queen gave another pledge to the state, in the person of a fine boy, last week. Her Majesty and the King were at the Italian Opera as late as eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, and all Lisbon was surprised to learn the auspicious event on the following day, when it was announced by the cannon of the forts and the display of flags by all the ships in the Tagus.

Paper money, 43 per cent. discount; 54, 90 days', 53½ for 30 days', and 53 at one day's sight.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome inform us that a popular demonstration took place in that city on the 4th inst., for the purpose of soliciting Cardinal Ferretti to withdraw his resignation. It is said, however, that Cardinal Ferretti declared that he would not hold the place of Secretary of State beyond the new year. The members of the Consulta di Stato had almost all arrived at Rome. The opening of this new council is to take place on the 15th of November. Lord Minto arrived at Rome on the 3rd. Everything appeared to promise happiness and rational freedom. One thing is remarkable—the popularity of the English and the unpopularity of the French in the various states of the peninsula.

SWITZERLAND.—The Ministerial *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which made its periodical appearance in Paris on the 15th instant, observes, "Décidément, se bat-on, ou ne se bat-on pas en Suisse! On ne s'aborde plus qu'avec cette éternelle question, et, en vérité, elle deviendrait ridicule, si elle n'était profondément triste. Tous les jours, le télégraphe, sentinelle vigilante, regarde de haut de sa tour s'il ne voit rien venir. C'est toujours pour demain." So far we quite agree, and prudently make an open question of the Swiss civil war.

MEXICO.—The royal mail steam-ship Cambria, Captain Judkins, reached Liverpool on Monday after a passage of thirteen days. She brought ninety passengers, £60,000 in specie, and the usual mails from Halifax and Boston. The boisterous and stormy character of the weather prevented her making the run in a shorter time. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 29th ult., when all was quiet there. The orders of the day of General Scott—whose whole available force in the midst of that hostile city is known not to exceed 7000 men—indicate the greatest desire to spare the vanquished and to ensure the safety of his own soldiers. Puebla is known to have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, but the American garrison, under Colonel Childs, had retired with all their *matériel*, and, occupying neighbouring heights, held the city under their fire. A reinforcement under General Lane uniting with Colonel Lally, who was at Jalapa on the 30th ultimo, and thus amounting to some 3500 men, has before this, it is possible, reinstated the American garrison in Puebla, and proceeded to join General Scott in Mexico. Another force of some 2000 men had marched from Vera Cruz to open the route, and it now will be the effort of the authorities at home to garrison the chief places on the route, and keep it permanently open. Of the present whereabouts of Santa Anna, or his purposes, there is no definite information, nor is it easy to say where resides, or is to be found, any portion of the Government of Mexico. Under such circumstances, peace is impossible, if for no other reason than that there is no Administration in Mexico with which to make it.

On the 21st of September the shops were reopened, and ordinary business began again to take its regular course. On the 20th the first number of the new American newspaper, called the *American Star*, made its appearance, half English, and half Spanish.

The *Arco Iris* says that Herrera had assembled 10,000 men of the National Guards at Queretara.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The third Parliament of Queen Victoria assembled on Thursday, and proceeded at once with the election of Speaker.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Their lordships met at two o'clock, and Parliament was opened by Royal Commission. The Peers began to assemble shortly before two o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Campbell, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Denbigh, Earl of Strafford, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Belfast, the Marquis of Donegal, &c., were the first to take their places. A few minutes after two o'clock the Commissioners appointed to open Parliament took their seats. The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Auckland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Spencer. Almost immediately afterwards Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, accompanied by Mr. Ley, chief clerk, and a crowd of members of the House of Commons. The royal commission was then read over, after which the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons to proceed with the election of Speaker. The members of the Lower House then left the House, and strangers were ordered to withdraw during prayers, which were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph. After prayers the Lord Chancellor took the oaths himself at the table, and the other peers present were sworn in.—Adjourned to the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House was opened at one o'clock, and a great number of members, especially new members, immediately entered the House. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Shaw Lefevre (Speaker) begged to assure the House that he felt sensible of the kindness of the noble lord (Seymour) and the hon. gentleman who had been kind enough to propose him, and he also felt fully sensible of the kindness of the House in unanimously electing him to so distinguished an office.—On the motion of Lord John Russell, the House adjourned.

EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.—The following statistical facts in regard to emigration are extracted by the *Albany Evening Journal* from the report just made to the Legislature by the Commissioners of Emigration:—The number of passengers who arrived from May 5th to Sept. 30th, inclusive, and for whom commutation money was paid, or bonds given, was 101,546, of whom only 25 were bonded. Of said passengers there were natives of Germany, 43,208; Ireland, 40,820; England and Wales, 5501; Holland, 2966; France, 2633; Scotland, 1856; Switzerland, 1506; Norway, 881; Belgium, 478; West Indies, 265; Italy, 130; Sweden, 119; Spain, 72; Denmark, 51; Portugal, 31; Poland, 21; East Indies, 6; Turkey, 1; South America, 1; total, 101,546.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES TO ORPHANS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The *Naval and Military Gazette's* old correspondent "Tristram" has commenced a series of letters on this most interesting subject. From the first of the series we extract the following:—"Providence is the only reliance the widows and orphans of British naval officers have for succour and protection, for they cannot aid themselves. Their helplessness and indigence appeal in vain to the brother officers of their husbands and fathers to memorialize for the redress of this peculiar naval hardship, by the equalization of naval and military officers' widows' pensions, and orphans' compassionate allowances. The apathy of our naval senators in Parliament on naval officers' rights, and the want of unanimity of the officers of the navy themselves to petition for the equal rights of their shipmates and messmates the officers of marines, are the deplorable causes. * * * I, therefore, confidently trust to the support of the present naval administration to submit to her most gracious Majesty in council to rescind the regulation of her illustrious predecessors, which provides for the maintenance of an ensign's widow and orphans, and consigns those of the naval captain of a company under ten years' seniority in that rank to misery or distress."

The *Precursor* of Antwerp received by electric telegraph the King's speech on the opening of the Belgian Chambers. The speech contains 4660 letters. It was delivered after one o'clock at Brussels, and at a quarter past one the *Precursor* received the first portion of it, and, at a quarter past two, the whole speech was printed and distributed. The transmission of the speech occupied 47 minutes. It required 11,600 signals.

Malta letters announce the sailing of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir W. Parker, on the morning of the 6th. It consisted of the *Hibernia*, *Trafalgar*, *Superb*, *Rodney*, *Albion*, and *Vanguard*, ships of the line, and the *Thetis* frigate.

Viscount Canning has left Grosvenor-square to join the viscountess, who is staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, at Curraghmore-house.

A 44-gun frigate, the *Meander*, fitting out at Chatham, for service in the Indian Archipelago, is having her boats built on Lord John Hay's principle, for the purpose of proceeding up the rivers and creeks, to get at the strongholds of the pirates.

An untameable little black boy, a perfect black, named John Williams, sent over from South Australia, has been found so stubbornly addicted to a wandering life, that he is to be forthwith returned to the country of his birth.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

In last week's impression we announced the decease of this venerable prelate, which took place shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday week, at the palace, Bishopsthorpe, near York. The archbishop had been at York Minster on Tuesday, apparently in his usual state of health; and on Wednesday he was found reclining on his bed in a condition of extreme exhaustion. Dr. Ferguson, of London, was immediately summoned, but only arrived at the palace on Friday morning, when his services were necessarily unavailing.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt was born on the 10th of October, 1757, and had, therefore, shortly before his death entered upon the ninety-first year of his age. His school education he received at Westminster, and in due time he was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford, which University conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. in 1786; and he was for many years a Fellow of All Souls' College. Descended from an ancient family, his connections possessed no inconsiderable influence in the state. Besides the benefices which he had the good fortune to acquire, he was at an early age canon of Christchurch and a prebendary of Gloucester; and in August, 1791, he became Bishop of Carlisle, on the vacancy which was created by the translation of Dr. Douglas to the see of Salisbury. For sixteen years he admi-

of the two provinces bear a due proportion to each other, Canterbury being considerably greater than that of York; at the same time that many important offices and privileges belong to the latter. The Archbishop of York takes precedence next after the Lord Chancellor; he enjoys the title of Primate of England, and the office of Lord High Almoner to the Queen, besides possessing the patronage of three archdeacons, two chancellorships, one precentorship, twenty-three non-resident canonries, and fifty-three benefices.*

Without using the language of panegyric, it may be said that the deceased prelate bore these high dignities with meekness, exercised the large powers with which the law invested him with much usefulness and justice, and dispensed the great patronage with which a long episcopal life furnished him in a manner which calls for general approval. It was universally felt that he was kind and affectionate, yet it would be unjust to his memory to say that, with all the quietude of his administration, he was by any means deficient in that moral courage and firmness which his important position in the church occasionally demanded. The deceased prelate was not inattentive to his parliamentary duties, and even when his age had gone greatly beyond four-score years he was to be seen as frequently in the House of Peers as any other of the lords spiritual. Though he occasionally raised his voice to vindi-

portunity of testifying their esteem for their late diocesan.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the funeral procession left Bishopsthorpe in the following order:—

Two Pages with wands.

Plumes.

Mutes.

The Undertaker (Mr. Beal).

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by six horses.

Three Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses.

His Grace's Private Carriage.

The Carriage of the Bishop of Ripon.

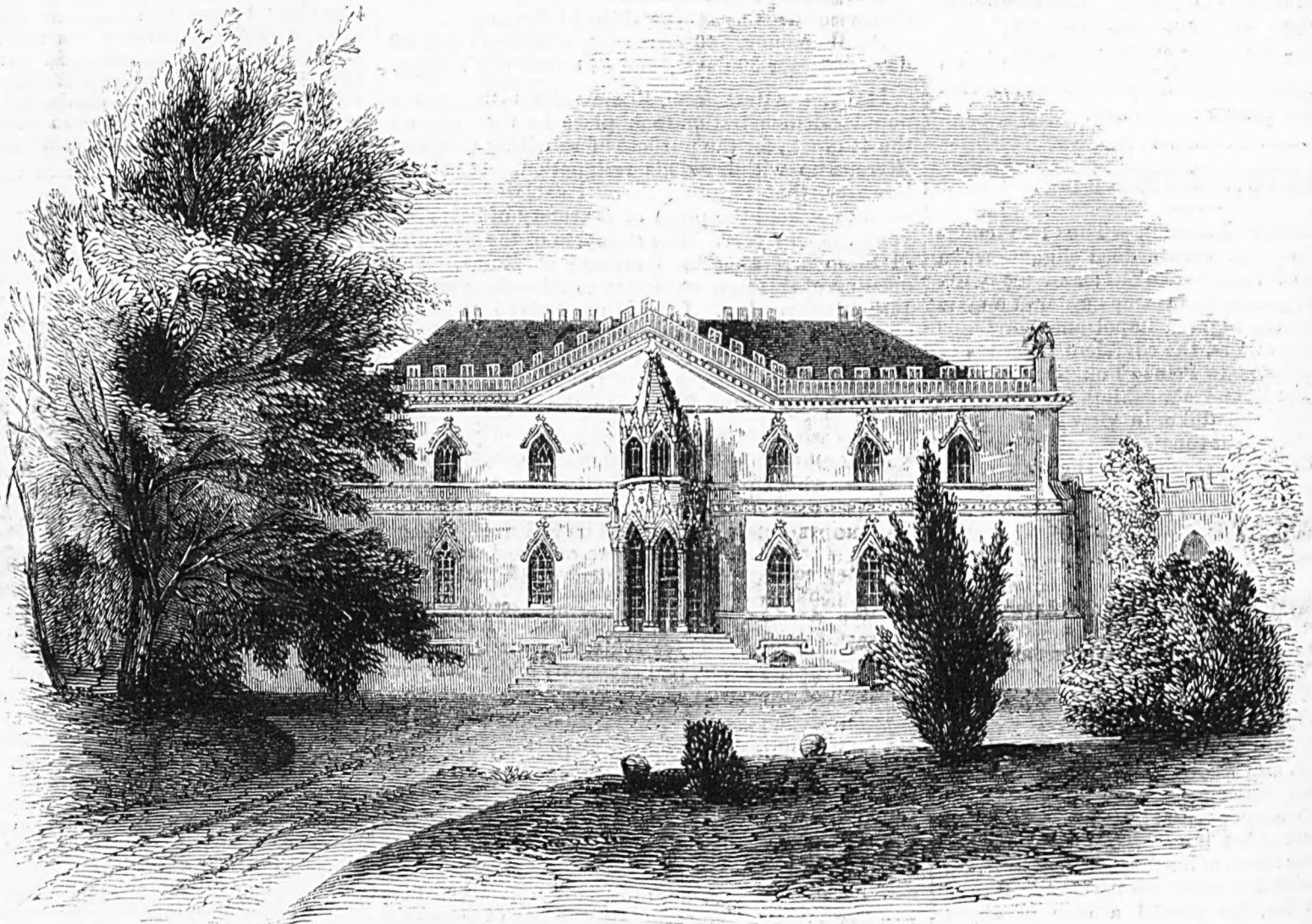
The Carriage of Lord Wenlock.

The Carriage of the Lord Mayor.

Five other private carriages.

In the mourning-coaches were the Rev. Leveson V. Harcourt, Captain F. Vernon Harcourt, Captain O. V. Harcourt, the Rev. Charles Vernon Harcourt, Egerton V. Harcourt, Esq., Granville H. Vernon, Esq., the Rev. E. H. Vernon, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, the Rev. W. Gooch, the Rev. F. B. Boothby, &c.

Joseph Buckle, Esq., deputy registrar of the diocese; W. Gray, Esq., solicitor to the late archbishop; Dr. Simpson, and Richard Hey, Esq., his medical attendants, were also present.



BISHOPSTHORPE PALACE, THE SEAT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

nistered the affairs of the see of Carlisle with the quiet good sense and discretion which marked the general tone of his character. Before his advancement to the episcopal bench he had been married seven years. It was on the 5th of February, 1784, that he espoused Lady Anne, the third daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. This union, of which fourteen children were the fruit, continued until 1832, when Lady Anne Harcourt died, in the seventy-second year of her age.

On the 3rd of November, 1807, the Most Rev. William Markham quitted this life at a very advanced age; and Dr. Edward Venables Vernon, as the late archbishop was then called, was translated on the 1st of December in that year from Carlisle to the see of York, of which he became the 83rd archbishop. His duties in that position were in some respects more, and in others less, onerous than those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The province over which he ruled as an archbishop is much more circumscribed, while the see which he governed as an individual prelate is more populous and important; for the diocese of York includes the whole of the county, with the exception of that portion which now constitutes the see of Ripon, whereas that of Canterbury comprehends only a portion of the county of Kent, with some peculiars. On the other hand, the province of York contains only the six dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, Sodor and Man, and Manchester; but the province of Canterbury includes upwards of twenty sees; and, as might be expected, the annual values

cate the interests of religion or support the rights of his order, he practised that abstinence from mere political contention which best became his sacred calling, and, having lived under five monarchs, he now descends into the tomb, not only with the reputation of a blameless life, but the still higher fame of benevolence and simplicity of character.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

It was early intimated that the body of his grace would be removed from the palace at Bishopsthorpe to Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, for interment. Immediately on this being known preparations were made by the corporation and citizens of York. At a meeting of the city council a resolution was passed requesting the Lord Mayor to summon the corporation, and to invite the attendance of the citizens, for the purpose of testifying their deep respect and veneration for the memory of his grace the lord archbishop of the province, by joining the funeral procession from Bishopsthorpe. The council likewise agreed to an address to the family of the archbishop, showing a sincere sympathy for the bereavement which they have experienced by his grace's death. This was on Tuesday in the past week. At the request of the Archdeacon of York the clergy also attended in great numbers, to avail themselves of the last op-

* THE SEE OF YORK.—By an order in council, issued in August last, the stipend of the successor to the see of York is fixed at £10,000 per annum. The patronage of sixty-two livings is vested in the archbishop, but many of them are of very limited amount.

On reaching Clementhorpe the funeral procession was met by the clergy, who had assembled in the Bishopsgate-street school-room, and comprised the archdeacons of the diocese, the members of the chapter, and the parochial clergy. The reverend gentlemen were in their robes, and wore black silk scarfs and gloves. There were upwards of one hundred present.

When the procession arrived at Micklegate-bar it was joined by the Lord Mayor, with his chaplain (the Rev. Canon Sutton), the high sheriff of the city, the aldermen, councillors, and a very numerous body of the most respectable and influential citizens, to the number of upwards of two hundred.

The streets were lined by the troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, from Micklegate-bar to the railway station, where the procession arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. Here the corporation, clergy, &c., formed into a line along the platform, whilst the mourning-coaches being drawn up, the mourners alighted, and were conducted to the carriages attached to the special train.

The hearse was then placed on a carriage-truck, and punctually to the time appointed—viz., two o'clock—the train left the station, the vast assembly paying their last tribute of respect to his grace by standing uncovered.

The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the cathedral, where divine service was performed at half-past two, and Handel's celebrated

funeral anthem, "When the ear heard him," was performed.

From twelve to two o'clock the great bell of the cathedral, and the bells of the various parish churches, were tolled. Minute-guns were also fired from the vessels on the river. The shops and other places of business in Coney-street, Spurriergate, Stonegate, and other principal streets, were entirely closed; the windows in many private houses were also closed, out of respect to the late diocesan.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place on Saturday last at Stanton Harcourt, near Oxford, where the remains of many of the Harcourt family repose in a large vault beneath a portion of Stanton Harcourt Church, called the Harcourt Aisle. The body of the late archbishop was conveyed on Saturday morning from Aylesbury, to which place it had been brought from Bishopsthorpe. It was enclosed in three coffins, two of mahogany the other of lead, the outside one being covered with black silk velvet, and a silver breast-plate, the latter of which was surmounted by the archbishop's crest, and inscribed as follows:—"Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, born Oct. 10, A.D. 1757, died Nov. 5, 1847, in the fortieth year of his primacy." On the procession reaching the village of Stanton Harcourt, the whole population appeared to be anxiously waiting to pay their last tribute of respect to one who had so endeared himself by his kindly intercourse with them. The Rev. W. Walsh met the corpse at the churchyard gate, the tenantry forming themselves on each side till the mourners had passed into the church. The service was read in a most impressive manner by the clergyman, and everything was conducted with the greatest solemnity and propriety. The body was deposited in the family vault under the Harcourt Aisle, where no less than eleven of his lordship's ancestors repose. In the same vault were deposited, after the funeral, the remains of the archbishop's lady and his eldest daughter, which had been dis-sepulchred, and brought, agreeably to his desire, the former from York and the latter from London.

We annex, by way of ILLUSTRATION, a view of Bishopsthorpe, a seat of the late Archbishop, frequently referred to in the foregoing account.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

METROPOLITAN.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—STUDIES FROM OLD PICTURES.—On Saturday last there was a private view of the copies made by the students of this institution of some of the pictures by the old masters, left by their owners for the purposes of study, after the close of the annual exhibition. The students seem generally to have laboured with assiduity, and in many instances with success. Of all the works, the "St. John," by Sir J. Reynolds, has been the greatest favourite—a very large number of copies having been made from it. Of these Mr. Gooderson's appears the happiest imitation. Though he has made the head too large, yet in expression, effect, and colour he has adhered very closely to the original. Two water-colour copies, by Miss Blackmore and Miss E. Partridge, also deserve praise. All the rest have missed the dulcet expression of the original. A great many copies have been made from Rubens's "Lady and Boy with Fruit," some of which are highly meritorious. Among the best are Miss Greener's and Miss M. A. Sharp's, both in water colour. The last named exhibits much good colouring and execution. An unfinished copy by Miss Purday is also deserving of praise; but all have failed in point of breadth of effect in giving that importance to the flesh which is so conspicuous in the original. As to the fine specimen of Berghem, "A Landscape with Figures and Mules," the mellowness of colour and breadth of effect have not been approached by any. The best copy from Pynacker's characteristic landscape from Lord C. Townsend's collection, as regards effect, is by Mr. Wichelo. The copies from Snyder's large picture of "The Fox and the Stork" are very poor indeed. Altogether these copies give us but faint hopes of Art for the future—if its efforts just exhibited are to be taken as a criterion.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—The Rev. Stephen Bridge, M.A., the incumbent of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, preached a very eloquent sermon before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of London, and a crowded congregation, at Christchurch, Newgate-street, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Charity School. The rev. gentleman was most fervid in his discourse, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of this well-established now nearly 150 years, and the principal merit of which consists in its having been founded by the "ladies" of the metropolis, and conducted by them the whole of the above period. The result of the rev. gentleman's appeal was the liberal contribution of £60.

INSTITUTION OF THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB, RED LION-SQUARE.—At a meeting of the

committee of management of the Institution for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, it was stated that some of the inmates of the charity, although previous to admission wholly ignorant of the details of any trade, were now competent to maintain themselves by their own industry, owing to the efficient instruction of the hearing masters employed by the institution. The female inmates had also executed needlework with great neatness, which was exhibited for inspection and sale, and had excited considerable interest. It appears that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has recently signified her intention of becoming the patroness of the charity.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the governors and committee of the above hospital was held in the board-room of the institution in Agar-street, West Strand, for the transaction of general business. The report stated that there were 101 in-patients at present in the establishment. During the present quarter the number of in-patients had been 302, out-patients 3564; in addition to which, 371 cases of accidents and cases of emergency had been received. During the past year there has been an accession of nearly 2000 out-patients. The funds are at present in a very low state, and inadequate to the demands of the charity.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—One of the two anniversary meetings of the Philanthropic Society was held at the institution, St. George's-fields, on which occasion an eloquent sermon was preached on Sunday by the Reverend William Harrison. The sermon was followed by the unusually large collection of £165, an amount larger than any previously collected in the Philanthropic Chapel. Among the donations was one of a £50 note. Besides the 114 boys who are now in the institution, upwards of 90 of the lads placed out during the last three years attended, bringing in their looks, appearance, and the reports of their masters, the best evidence both that the recovery of young offenders to ways of honesty is possible, and that the system of industrial and educational training adopted at the Philanthropic is effectual for its object.

FLOATING MATTRESSES.—Another public trial took place a few days ago, at Blackwall, off the Brunswick-pier, in the presence of many scientific persons connected with navigation and shipping; Captain Knowliff, of the Russian navy; Mr. Beardmore; Captain Teuten, of the East India Company's service, and Messrs. Taylor, of Great Dover-street, the manufacturers, being on the river. The mattresses were thrown from a boat in the middle of the stream, a strong tide running at the time. Two persons threw themselves overboard, and having reached them stood upright upon them, reclined at full length, and floated upon them down to Blackwall-stairs.

A NEW ROTARY FOUR-HORSE POWER ENGINE IN A HATBOX.—Mr. Elijah Galloway has patented what has hitherto been esteemed much more as a philosopher's stone of steam-power than a practical invention. It is said to be so wondrously portable as not to weigh more than two or three cwt., and not to occupy more than half the space of an ordinary hatbox. A steam-pipe from the boiler brings the steam into this little receptacle; an eccentric crank is turned by the rotary motion within it; and here is all the machinery said to be necessary to propel the largest engines, whether mining, marine, or locomotive. The Admiralty are said to have ordered an estimate for supplying the Minx with a fifty-horse power one. They could not do better, we think, than name such a little whirling machine the Minx itself, and provide it with the all-sufficient accommodation of a bandbox.

THE HALFPENNY STEAM-BOATS AGAIN.—Although every effort has been made to conceal an accident that occurred last week on board one of the halfpenny steam-boats, it has got publicity. All that can be learned respecting it is that, from over pressure, the steam-gauge burst, and the engineer suffered such injuries that his life is in imminent danger. The sufferer was conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital.

CONSPIRACY.—In the case of the Queen v. Reuben, William, Charlotte, and Harriet Hunt, convicted for conspiring to cheat and defraud the prosecutor by means of a false and unlawful claim in respect of two bills of exchange and two I O U's, Mr. Justice Coleridge pronounced the judgment of the court, and sentenced the two male prisoners to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and the two female prisoners to six months' imprisonment in the same place, also with hard labour.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. John Mills, a master baker, in Short's-buildings, Clerkenwell, hanged himself in his bakehouse. The unfortunate man was much respected, and at present no reason is assigned for the dreadful act.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCUSATION IN THE STREET.—On Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of two and three, the neighbourhood of Charing-cross was thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement, in consequence of an extraordinary instance of death resulting from an accusation of robbery in the open street, and an attempt to give the accused into custody. The particulars of this melancholy affair are as follows:—About six weeks ago, Mr. J. Bent was riding in one of the Blackwall omnibuses, and, shortly after having alighted at Charing-cross, he discovered that he had left his Mackintosh cape in the vehicle; in a few days after he met the

driver, and desired him to tell the conductor to take care of his cape, and he would give him half-a-crown for his trouble, but did not at that period give his address, and nothing more was heard of him until the time alluded to, when, seeing the omnibus standing at the corner of Charing-cross, he went up to the conductor, and, having accused him of unlawfully detaining his property, called police-constable 73 of the F division to take him into custody. The driver endeavoured to expostulate with the gentleman upon the injustice and absurdity of the charge, the cape being at the same time handed over, but he persisted in the charge, and the unfortunate man became deeply affected, and, although a moment previously in apparent good health, he fell insensible as if in a fit, the blood rushing from his mouth and nose, and expired without a moan. The corpse was instantly taken to Charing-cross Hospital, when Drs. Golding, Chowne, and Shearman were in immediate attendance, and the most active efforts made to restore animation, but without effect.

MOST IMPORTANT ON THE SUBJECT OF MARRYING SISTERS.

The following highly important case was argued on Wednesday at the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, before Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Erle. It may be remembered that at the session ofoyer and terminer and gaol delivery held at Liverpool on the 6th of December, 1846, before Mr. Baron Rolfe and Mr. Justice Wightman, *Thomas Chadwick* was tried on an indictment which charged him with the crime of bigamy, in marrying a person named Eliza Bostock, his former wife, Ann Fisher, being still alive. The jury found specially that Thomas Chadwick, on the 27th of June, 1825, married a person named Hannah Fisher; that, after her death, he, on the 14th of September, 1845, married Ann Fisher, a sister of his deceased wife; and that on the 23rd of March, 1846, he married one Eliza Bostock, the said Ann Fisher being still alive; but that whether or not he was guilty of the said crime of bigamy they were altogether ignorant, and prayed the advice of the court.—Sir F. Kelly said he appeared in support of the writ of error, and the question for the decision of the court was, whether a marriage with the sister of the deceased's wife was valid, or whether such a marriage was to be considered void. He contended that the marriage was GOOD AND VALID by the statute law of this country. The question turned upon the construction to be put upon two acts of Parliament, the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 54, and the 32nd Henry VIII., c. 38. The former statute recited, that "whereas marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees are voidable only by sentence of the ecclesiastical court, pronounced during the lifetime of both the parties thereto, and it is unreasonable that the state and condition of the children of marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees of affinity should remain unsettled during so long a period, and it is fitting that all marriages which may hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be *ipso facto* void, and not merely voidable;" and it then enacted, that "all marriages which shall have been celebrated before the passing of this act between persons being within the prohibited degrees of affinity shall not hereafter be annulled for that cause by any sentence of the ecclesiastical court, unless pronounced in a suit which shall be depending at the time of the passing of this act; provided that nothing hereinbefore enacted shall affect marriages between persons being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity." The second section then enacted, "that all marriage which shall hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever." If that were the only statute, the first inquiry would be what was the meaning of the words "prohibited degrees"? They might mean degrees prohibited by the law of God, or by the canons of the church, or by the common law, or by the statute law; but when it was found that there was a statute in force which determined what marriages, by the law of England, were lawful or unlawful, it was plain that the words "prohibited degrees of affinity" must mean marriages prohibited by reason of affinity by the statute law of England—that was, by the 32nd of Henry VIII., cap. 38. That statute, then, contained the whole law of England on the subject, and, after reciting the usurpations of the Pope of Rome, in making that unlawful which by God's law was lawful, it enacted that "all and every such marriage as within the Church of England shall be contracted between lawful persons (as by this act we declare all persons to be lawful that be not prohibited by God's law to marry), &c., shall be, by authority of this present Parliament aforesaid, deemed, judged, and taken to be lawful, good, just, and indissoluble, &c.; and that no reservation or prohibition, God's law except, shall trouble or impeach any marriage without the Levitical degrees; and that no person, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or she be, shall, after the 1st day of the said month of July aforesaid, be admitted in any of the spiritual courts within this the King's realm, or any his Grace's other lands and dominions, to any process, plea, or allegation contrary to this foresaid act." All marriages were by that statute declared to be lawful which were between persons not prohibited by God's law to marry; and no marriage was to be impeached which was without the Levitical degrees. In construing that statute, their lordships would be guided by the principle that, where they found a statute operating in restraint of marriage, they would construe strictly against the prohibition. The court must do

that, unless the marriage were against morality and virtue, and against the express commands of the Supreme Being. And such was the principle to be deduced from legislation upon the subject of marriage in this country. It might be inexpedient that boys and girls of eighteen should marry old men and women of eighty, or that ladies of rank and wealth should marry potboys and footmen, or that persons who were diseased should marry at all; but there was no legal prohibition. Except in the case of royal marriages, and there only to a limited extent, there was no legal interference with man's natural rights of marriage. The statute then said that all persons might marry who were not prohibited by law, and that no marriage should be impeached which was without the Levitical degrees. The Legislature had imposed upon the court the duty of drawing the law of God from the book of Leviticus, taken in connection with the other parts of Scripture, including the New Testament. Their lordships there found certain marriages distinctly forbidden, but they were now asked to add to that number other marriages which it was said were forbidden *pari ratione*. The law as expressly laid down in the 18th and 21st chapters of Leviticus had been accepted by the Jews, and observed by them for fifteen hundred years, down to the advent of our Saviour. The same had been observed by the Christian church down to the fourth century, when a council, consisting of nineteen bishops, assembled at Cliberis, a little town in Spain. By that council certain canons were adopted, by which the bishops were forbidden to marry at all, and the prohibition now contended for was first introduced. From that time multitudes of prohibitions had been added by popes and councils, until at last it was forbidden to a man to marry his seventh cousin; and by those means the Pope had acquired power over every king and prince in Europe. The object was plain, for the more numerous the prohibitions, the greater was the number of dispensations which were required. The statute of Henry VIII. was passed to put an end to those usurpations of the Pope, and declared all marriages lawful without the Levitical degrees. If those words, "without the Levitical degrees," should be construed to apply not only to those marriages which were expressly prohibited in Leviticus, but to those which were prohibited by popes and councils, *pari ratione*, as being within an equal degree, the last part of the section would be repugnant to the former. The learned counsel then proceeded to examine the difficulty which had been suggested, that if no marriages were prohibited in Leviticus, *pari ratione*, then there was no law against a man's marrying his own mother; and he contended that such a marriage was repugnant to nature, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to mention it. There were many sins which were not forbidden in Scripture, because, from their peculiar circumstances, the Jews were in no danger of committing them. Their laws were adapted to their habits, feelings, and necessities, and the law contained in Leviticus was not intended to be a complete code of the law of marriage. The learned counsel then proceeded to examine minutely several passages in Leviticus, and contended that a man was forbidden to marry his brother's widow only in certain circumstances. In some cases it was expressly enjoined, as when his brother died leaving a widow and no heir. The passage, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister to vex her," had been relied upon to show that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was forbidden. It was contended that the translation was a bad one, and that it was only intended to forbid polygamy. But polygamy was lawful in the time of Moses, and was practised long afterwards, till the time of David; and the interpretation suggested had never been put upon the passage by the Jewish people at any time, or in any part of the world. The learned counsel concluded this part of his argument by an emphatic appeal to the court to look for the law of God to the sacred scriptures, and to them only. He next proceeded to review some of the earlier cases which had been decided upon the construction of the 32nd Henry VIII., c. 38; and contended that the decision in the case of "Harrison v. Burwall," Vaughan 205, gave the true interpretation to that statute. That was the first case which had been decided upon it, and was in his favour. It was not till ecclesiastical influence had been brought to bear upon the judgment of the courts of law that that decision was overruled, in the case of "Hill v. Good," Vaughan 302. The learned counsel then argued that the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catherine, though contrary to the canon law, was not prohibited by the divine law. That marriage had been celebrated under a dispensation of Pope Julius II., and it was not held to be contrary to the law of God, or the Pope could not have granted a dispensation, though he might dispense with the canon law. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the opinions of several bishops and divines, with a view to show that a marriage with a deceased's wife's sister was not in their opinion contrary to the law of God, and referred to the fact that 500 petitions had been presented to Parliament, signed by clergymen, barristers, solicitors, and others, all of whom regarded such a marriage in the same light. He then examined minutely various statutes of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, with a view to show that the statute 32 Henry VIII., c. 38, was to be taken as expressing what was the law upon the subject of such marriages; and, returning to the decided cases, he showed that the case of "Hill v. Good," which he had before cited, was the leading case upon which all subsequent decisions had rested. That decision was, he submitted, founded in error. It assumed that the canons of 1603, which had not been confirmed by Parliament, were binding upon the laity; but he

denied that they had any such authority. That had been expressly decided by Lord Hardwicke in the case of "Middleton v. Croft," where it was held that the canons do not, *proprio vigore*, bind the laity. They must, for that purpose, be confirmed by Parliament, or they must be such canons as existed when the 25th Henry VIII., c. 19, was passed, which enacted that only such canons should be in force "as be not contrariant or repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm." If, therefore, that case of "Hill v. Good" was not rightly decided, as he submitted it was not, all the decisions which had taken place upon its authority fell to the ground; and, though they were many in number, and extended through a long series of years, their lordships would not feel the less disposed on that account to replace the law upon its sound and true basis. That course had been adopted in the case of "O'Connell v. the Queen," when a noble and learned lord, then on the bench, had pronounced a judgment, part of which he (Sir F. Kelly) read to the court. The learned counsel concluded a speech which lasted five hours with an energetic appeal to the court not to yield to mere authority on the question now before it, but to decide it as they would have done if it had come before them immediately after the passing of the statute 32 Henry VIII., c. 38.—Mr. Aspland then addressed the court against the validity of the marriage, but we defer our report of his speech until Sir F. Kelly shall have been heard in reply.—Lord Campbell sat upon the bench during the whole day, listening to the arguments of counsel.

PROVINCIAL.

ETON COLLEGE.—The examination of the competitors for the prize of £50 given by Prince Albert for the promotion of the study of modern languages was terminated on Saturday last. The examiners were M. Mariller, of Sandhurst College, the Rev. Dr. Danke, and Signor Mariotti; and the names of the successful candidates were announced as follow:—In French (23 competitors), 1st prize, Wilson; 2nd, Tarver, K.S., and Boileau; the next four in point of merit were Chapman, Evans, K.S., Mariller, K.S., and Wayte, K.S. In German (12 competitors), 1st prize, the Hon. Mr. Byng; 2nd, Stratton; the next four were Lambton, Mitford major, Mitford minor, and Wheatly. In Italian (11 competitors), 1st prize, Herbert Coleridge; 2nd, Marquis of Lothian; the four next were Hare minor, James, K.S., Vernon, and Snow. The original compositions in French and German were highly extolled; they have been copied out in order to be presented to Prince Albert by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey.

CONVERSION OF A JEW TO THE ROMISH CHURCH.—An event, which will no doubt create considerable surprise amongst the Jewish body, took place at Oscott College, near Birmingham, on Saturday last, namely, the public renunciation of the Jewish religion by Mr. Benjamin Marcus, and his profession of the Romish faith. Mr. Marcus is a native of Russian Poland, author of the new work entitled "Mykur Hayem," printed at the University press, Trinity College, Dublin. He is also the author of many other works, and well versed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Rabbinical erudition.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. Robert Foxcroft, stonemason, of Wrayton, near Melling, has at present in his possession a cat, which, a few weeks ago, brought him a number of kittens; but he, not being desirous to have them reared, gave orders for them all to be drowned, and, in the room of Katy's feline progeny, he placed under her maternal care a number of young rabbits, which were found in the warren near to his own house, and which the old dame suckled and fostered until such time as they were able to run about. At length the rabbits were taken away from her, but she never rested until she became acquainted with the place to which they had been removed, when she was seen to bring them, one by one, in her mouth, and replace them in the corner which she had selected for her nursery; and, what is more strange than all, she was in the constant habit of rambling in the woods to seek provisions for her little ones, and would now and then bring to them, as a treat, one of their own species.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

GREENOCK.—A young man, named Edward Harkins, about seventeen years of age, lost his life last week in a tanyard at the east end of Greenock. He had been suspected of being concerned in setting fire to a hay and a corn stack on the farm of Finnieston, Port Glasgow-road, and, in attempting to escape from the police, who were in pursuit of him, had made a hole in a large heap of bark, in the tanyard, into which he crept. It was discovered in the morning that the superincumbent mass had fallen down and smothered him.

A WIFE'S INGENUITY.—Jersey promises to become celebrated for the ingenuity with which prisoners contrive to slip away from the fangs of their creditors. Mr. Leopold Murhoff, who was confined in the gaol for a debt of about £600, has followed Mr. Wake's example, and departed without leave. We can now indulge our readers with an accurate account of this little incident.—Mr. Murhoff, who had been under confinement for a considerable period, had evidently become tired of his quarters, as a short time ago he had made an unsuccessful attempt at escape. On the present occasion, however, his plans had been more successfully laid, and, ingenious as Mr. Wake's

mode of exit may have been, we must say that it was surpassed by Mr. Murhoff's, at least in boldness of design and intrepidity of execution. It appears that Mrs. Murhoff, from England, had procured a small vessel which brought her to Jersey, and lay off St. Brelade's Bay, in readiness to receive the fugitive should the attempt prove successful. At half-past eight o'clock Mr. Murhoff ascended the chimney of his cell, and, having reached the roof, put himself in communication with a confederate, who had taken his station in a stable court, adjoining the Kensington Repository, Kensington-place. Mr. Murhoff was provided with a cord, which was thrown down to the person below, who fastened the end of it to a strong rope, which was immediately pulled aloft by Mr. Murhoff, and made fast to a chimney-head; the assistant in the meantime having found a suitable fixture for the lower end of the cable. Mr. Murhoff executed his perilous descent with no other inconvenience than the fall of an excellent new hat, which was picked up in the yard on the following morning. The night being clear and dry, something unusual had been observed going on upon the gaol roof, which had attracted the attention of a number of passers-by, who continued to view the descent in the same cool manner that they would have witnessed a skilful performance on the tight-rope, and then took their departure very quietly, without ever dreaming of giving the alarm.

LAZENBY.—DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN SKELETON.—A few days ago a labourer in the employ of the Middlesborough and Redcar Railway Company was setting up a boundary-stone between the two townships of Wilton and Eston, and near the high-water mark of the estuary of the river Tees, over which the spring tides flow; and after digging to the depth of two feet he found some bones, which, on examination, proved to be the remains of a human being, apparently those of a man. The deceased had half boots on, which, when exposed to the air, crumbled in pieces, and the remains of branches of fern were found at the bottom of the hole, and appeared to be such as grow on the moors, and not like those found on the coast; so that it is evident that the body had been brought from some distance. Foul play is supposed to have taken place.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—Last Friday night, at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the last up-train on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway at the Sheffield station, it was reported to Mr. Hargreaves, the superintendent of the station, that an altercation and fight had taken place between two or three third-class passengers at Dunford, and so violent did they become that all the persons in the carriage where the disturbance occurred, except one of the combatants, deemed it advisable to get out, and provide themselves with seats elsewhere, so that they might be out of the way of danger from the conduct of the men. In order to prevent a renewal of the fight, the guard of the train then considered it necessary to lock the door of the carriage which contained the solitary pugilist, so that he might be unable to follow his opponent and recommence the attack. The train then proceeded as far as the Penistone station, where, upon looking into the carriage, the man was missed, and the only suspicion which could be formed was that he must have got through one of the windows, and these have thrown himself from the train. When these particulars were communicated to Mr. Hargreaves, he immediately had an engine well lighted up with eight lamps, and they proceeded very carefully down the line in search. They found the lifeless body of the unfortunate man near to Bullhouse Wood; it was lying on the face, apparently as if it had fallen, and was quite rigid. He had not been run over, but had been killed by the shock, having probably thrown himself out of the train when it was proceeding with considerable rapidity.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—By the Fanny, Captain Wheeler, arrived at Gloucester, we learn the particulars of a most distressing shipwreck, with loss of life, off St. Ann's light. Captain Wheeler arrived at Gloucester, and brought with him two men whom he had picked up, and who were part of the crew of the brigantine Dadden, of London. His attention was first excited when off Milford, by seeing several bundles of cork floating in the water. As it was evident that some vessel laden with that article of commerce had foundered, he kept a look out, and after a while saw the body of a man lashed to some of the bundles. He made towards him and picked him up alive, but in a dreadfully exhausted state. The poor fellow informed him that he was the mate of the Dadden, of London, from Faro, in Portugal, with a cargo of cork, and that the vessel had suffered severely from heavy gales, and for four or five days and nights the crew had been working hard to keep her afloat; when at last, on Monday night, she foundered about ten miles west of St. Ann's light, and the captain and his wife went to the bottom with the vessel; that the crew, five in number, finding the brigantine breaking up, got on the cork which was floating near the ship, and in a few minutes afterwards the brigantine sunk; that the poor fellows then lashed themselves to the bundles of cork, and remained at the mercy of the waves during the night, being near enough to hear each other speak for some hours; but after about two o'clock in the morning the mate heard no more of his miserable companions. He, however, requested Captain Wheeler to look out for them, and see if any of them were left alive. The search was in consequence continued, and in about half an hour he discovered another poor fellow about half a mile to the eastward, bore down to him, and took him on board. The poor fellow was in

state, having no clothes on but his drawers shirt; his naked feet were bleeding, as if of a fish, and he was nearly insensible. Both the sufferers had been floating for sixteen hours. Captain Wheeler, humanity, continued to tack about among the whole day until night, but he saw the three other men, who, like the captain, no doubt perished. The two whom he on board he supplied with clothes from his robe, and by the administration of warm succeeded in restoring them and bringing Gloucester. The two men saved belong, pool and the other to Portsmouth.

THEGE IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—A just been discovered to have been com-Glooucester Cathedral by some thieves, who entrance through one of the windows, and an alms-box kept in the sacred edifice for contributions to the Gloucester Infirmary. it would appear, disturbed in their sacrilegious proceedings, and retreated in some haste to, through which they effected an entrance Cathedral, leaving several halfcrowns and scattered on the floor of the nave at the foot against which the box was fastened.

APPREHENSION OF TWO COINERS.—Last night, acting on information which had been the course of the day, the officers Irvine proceeded out to Glen-park, a suburb of and apprehended an individual named Kerr, one time past has been engaged in coining. There was another individual in the along with Kerr, of the name of McCallum, so taken into custody. A woman made her has not yet been apprehended. All the on the person of Kerr are well and skilfully and, being composed of a mixture of Brilal and pewter, might deceive the most ex- perty.

STOLEN FELONIES.—A great sensation caused here by the apprehension of Mr. urtell, the well-known florist, and latterly landscape-gardener, on suspicion of several On Saturday last, four of the police pro- his residence, near St. Augustine's-gates, him into custody under a warrant, and on his person and house they found a great teates of plate and other articles pawned at ces. They then proceeded to search his here they found a great many articles, of took possession, and afterwards conveyed ner before a county magistrate, by whom he tted to the Castle for further examination day. It is said that there are four charges m, the case for which the warrant was ing a loss of plate by a gentleman in the hose grounds he was employed to lay out, he was entertained as a guest in the house. *Norwich Post.*

EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT—At the works of the Dowlais Iron Com- Gallifaelog, near Merthyr, through care- quantity of gunpowder exploded, whereby untate persons lost their lives, and many e shockingly burnt and injured.

MAN POISONED BY HER HUSBAND.—acted inquiry into the death of Hannah e wife of a master blacksmith, at Higham, uester, has been brought to a conclusion. returned a verdict of wilful murder against d, and the coroner issued a warrant for his ion. It appears that the husband had said fore her confinement that his wife should die ner wife had done, about seven days after her nt: as two robins had sung over his head, ld, he said, be two deaths, and perhaps he e the other. Deceased was twenty-seven ge, and has left two children.

SELF AND SUICIDE.—The following are of a horrid attempt at murder and suicide s committed in Reading at the close of last man of the name of Hercey, a smith, re- East-street, from jealousy, struck his wife on several times, and dreadfully fractured her uch so that there are no hopes of her reco- then cut his own throat, and died. About s ago he was taken before the magistrates ating his wife, and was bound over to keep For the last four days he had not been to ing been about home watching his wife, and premeditating the dreadful deed.

ARSON AT NOTTINGHAM.—ay last, William Harris Spicer, aged 21, was ore the mayor on a charge of arson. Mr. J. bookseller, stated that the prisoner was in- che Manchester fire-office, and he had reason had been guilty of wilfully setting fire to his and prayed a remand till Friday next. The es acceded to the request. The case excited rest. Spicer seems to have been little known n; he was supposed to have been a single about two months ago he eloped with a y, seventeen years of age, from Manchester, married to her; on obtaining her majority e entitled to a handsome property. Had it for the exertions of the police, the two houses at of the prisoner must have been burnt, the being very defective.

EXPLOSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT EALING.—ay morning, between the hours of two and ck, a fire, attended with considerable de-

struction of property, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Hall, a marine-store dealer, situate at Great Ealing, near the church. The necessary intelligence having been sent to the fire-stations, the parish engines from Ealing and Old and New Brentford arrived, but, the fire still progressing, an express was sent to London for additional aid. The moment the news arrived, Mr. Staples started with one of the brigade engines, and Mr. Connorton with that of the West of England Company. Upon arriving at the scene of the disaster, the building in which the flames commenced was almost gutted, and the only supply of water that could be obtained was from a pump a long distance from the seat of the fire. By attaching additional lengths of hose to the engine the firemen were enabled to reach the flames, and by great perseverance they happily succeeded in getting the fire extinguished, but not before Mr. Hall's stock in trade was totally destroyed and the building gutted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The Right Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., is a native of Cambridge. His father, the late Mr. W. Peete Musgrave, was a woollen-draper, and obtained some notoriety about the end of the last century as a warm and liberal supporter of the Whigs, at a time when Whig advocacy, especially in a university town, displayed not a little courage in the partisan. Dr. Musgrave was born, we believe, in 1788. In 1806 he became a student of Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. (fourteenth wrangler) in 1810; and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Trinity, which fellowship he continued to hold until he obtained a mitre in 1837. In 1839 Dr. Musgrave married the Hon. Catherine Cavendish, youngest daughter of Richard second Baron Waterpark. Dr. Charles Musgrave, Archdeacon of Craven and Vicar of Halifax, is a younger brother of the archbishop.

RECLAIMING FEMALE PRISONERS.—Mr. Sheriff Jameson, in moving that the annual grant of £40 to the Edinburgh Dean Bank Institution should be increased to £100, said that it possessed all the advantages of a house of refuge. It cost altogether about £400 a year, and within its walls twenty or thirty juvenile delinquents were trained for service so successfully that there was always a great demand for them as soon as they were ready to become domestic servants. Since 1838 upwards of one hundred females had been reclaimed from vice and depravity, and many of them were now faithful servants in respectable families. It was proposed to erect another institution of the same kind in another part of the town, and, seeing that only £240 of the £800 received annually for fines was given to charities by the board, he hoped it would agree to vote £100 for this most useful purpose. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE COUNTESS DE GORLITZ.—DARMSTADT. The investigation respecting the decease of the Countess de Gorlitz has led to the disinterment of her body. The circumstances relative to the attempt to poison the count are as follow:—The footman repeatedly tried to make the cook leave the kitchen fireplace; this he was unsuccessful in doing till he showed her a dirty plate, and said he could not possibly set that on the count's table. The cook accordingly took the plate, and, while about to wash it, the footman stirred the sauce which was standing on the fire. The cook, however, thought she observed that the footman turned his hand over the sauce, and on returning to the fire noticed a small phial in his hand, which he instantly put into his coat pocket. When the woman questioned him about it he gave her an evasive answer. On taking the spoon in her hand, she fancied there was some extraneous substance on it, and accordingly tasted it. The taste excited her suspicion, which she named to the coachman, and they both resolved to consult the valet, who was ill, and resided close at hand. The coachman accordingly carried out the sauce, which was covered up; on the stairs he met the count, who was just coming home; the count, thinking that the dish was intended for his sick valet, spoke to him about it, upon which the coachman communicated the suspicions entertained respecting the dish. They both accordingly went to a chemist, who found a considerable quantity of verdigris in the same. The footman was in consequence immediately taken up, and the investigation resumed by the authorities. In consequence of facts which have come to light in the course of this investigation, the commissioners will proceed against the footman, with special inquiries respecting the death of the Countess de Gorlitz. It is affirmed that on the day of the death of the countess he was alone with her in the house from four to half-past five. His father has for some time been suspected from having in his possession several articles, for instance, molten gold, which could not be supposed to belong to him. The count has identified some of them, for instance, a ring, and the settings of a brooch, as the property of the late countess.

Hamburg witnessed a curious proceeding on the 8th. The scaffold was erected as for an execution before the principal front of the Exchange, and at twelve o'clock a large furnace filled with resinous wood was placed on it. The wood having been set on fire, the bell of the Townhall was rung violently as is usual during the execution of decrees inflicting infamous penalties. At one o'clock, the hour at which merchants are assembled on the Exchange, the public executioner ascended the scaffold, followed by two of

his assistants, and, after having caused a drum to be beat, proclaimed in a loud voice the name of a merchant who had been declared guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy, and who had taken to flight. He then displayed to the spectators an enormous placard bearing the name of the culprit in gigantic letters. He next caused the drum to be beat a second time, after which he tossed the placard in the flames. For twenty-three years no similar execution had taken place at Hamburg. By the laws of that city, when a tradesman fails the state of his affairs is immediately examined into by a jury nominated by the Tribunal of Commerce, and the jury has to declare on oath if the bankrupt be irreproachable, if he be guilty of negligence, or if he has committed fraud. In the first case the Tribunal of Commerce declares him innocent; in the second he is subject to imprisonment for a period more or less long; in the third he is liable to be confined in a house of correction for from ten to twenty years, and to be exposed on the pillory; but, if he takes to flight, his name is publicly burned by the hangman in the manner we have described.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A sad event has occurred on the Montpellier and Cette Railway. Trains leave the two towns at the same hour, and pass each other at Vic, where two lines of rails are laid down to enable one train to wait until the other comes up. As a passenger named Sans, a garde champêtre, was descending at Vic from the Cette train, he was knocked down by the Montpellier train which came up at the moment, and the wheels of the locomotive passed over his leg, crushing it dreadfully. The limb had to be amputated.

THE EXECUTION OF THE AMERICAN DESERTERS.—We take the following report of this horrible massacre from the *American Star*:—"On the morning of the 9th were hung at San Angel sixteen deserters from the American army, who had taken up arms against their Government. Immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the St. Patricia crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican muleteer, General Twiggs deeming it too much honour to the major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with the stoicism we expected. The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Mexcoac; and on the 13th thirty more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was being stormed, and Colonel Harney, pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of the fortress, and no longer. In a few moments our colours were raised, and after they were shown to them they were launched into eternity! The clergy at San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it was in vain. General Twiggs told them that to Ampudia, Arista, and Santa Anna did these men owe their deaths, for they stooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks; and had succeeded in seducing from their duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their crime."

MORE SHIPWRECKS.—The *Jenny Lind*, of and from Prince Edward's Island, Drody, master, arrived at Southampton on Saturday. She reports that she met, on October 28, the barque *Amity*, of and from Liverpool, from Richebucto, waterlogged. Succeeded in saving Captain Allan and eleven of the crew, who had been three days and four nights on the wreck, lashed in the mizen rigging. Six persons were unfortunately drowned previous to the remainder of the crew being taken on board the *Jenny Lind*. Six of the seamen saved were afterwards put on board the brig *Rebecca*, bound for Glasgow.—The brig *Elizabeth*, 250 tons, Captain Richard Wilson, belonging to Mr. Metcalf, of Newcastle, left Odessa on the 16th of August, with 2500 chetwerts, or rather above 1900 quarters, of wheat, bound to Cork or Falmouth, for orders. She passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 30th of October. The vessel was then tolerably staunch, and only required to be pumped occasionally, but after clearing the Mediterranean her condition was altered; she experienced very heavy weather, particularly on Sunday, the 7th inst., when, being about 300 miles from land, a very severe gale came from the south-west, which strained the vessel, and was the means of choking both the pumps. Unfortunately, in the afternoon, the wind chopped round suddenly to the north-west, from which quarter it blew with great force, and kept the vessel nearly on her beam-ends all night, in a dangerous cross sea. Matters got worse and worse; and the next day her captain, mate, and eight hands got into the long-boat, taking with them a compass, quadrant, and charts, a few blankets, some clothes, bread, pork, and water. For three or four previous days they could keep no fire on board, and their very inadequate food consisted in consequence of a small glass of brandy and a piece of bread every four hours. In a fearful sea they saw a smack providentially bearing towards them. She proved to be the *Peter John*, of Plymouth, whose master, Captain John Hill, immediately took the unfortunate mariners under his care just in time to save them from destruction. The *Peter John* was from London, bound to Seville for fruit, but put back in consequence of the unexpected addition to her crew. After treating Captain Wilson and his men in a hospitable manner, Captain Hill landed them safely at Plymouth on Friday, the 12th inst., most grateful for the hospitable treatment they had experienced on board his ship.

Accidents and Offences.

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Saturday a lady received £173 in the Bank of England, and upon leaving the Bank took an omnibus to Faringdon-street, where she left the omnibus for a Chelsea steamboat, which she had scarcely boarded before she found that her pocket had been cut, and her purse, containing £173, stolen. The lady was of opinion that the robbery was effected in the omnibus.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An express train met with an accident at the close of last week, which proved fatal to one person. The train, consisting of three first-class carriages and luggage-vans, left Edinburgh at ten minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, and, on nearing Lesbury station, the engine got off the line and descended into a bog by the side of the line, the remainder of the train running over it. Several passengers were cut and injured, and the fireman was so sadly scalded and bruised that he died shortly afterwards.

EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP.—It is our painful duty to record a disaster of a fatal character, resulting from an explosion of firedamp, which took place at the colliery of John Russell, Esq., Risca, on Sunday last. The accident, by which one unfortunate individual has lost his life, and three others have been more or less injured, was caused by an inadvertence on the part of the poor fellow who has fallen a victim to the explosion. It appears that he received the injury on Sunday last, between seven and eight o'clock, and lingered in a state of great suffering until Thursday morning, when death put a period to his torture. The other men who were injured, one of whom (Wheeldon) is in a very dangerous state, are still suffering severely from the accident. An inquest was held also at the Albert Inn, Risca, on Monday last, on the body of John Coleman, aged ten years, nephew of Thomas Crook, the unfortunate man whose death is recorded above. The poor lad, it appears, met his death in the Black Vein Pit, by a mass of coal falling upon him while he was at work.

DARING ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.—One of the most impudently barefaced robberies ever perpetrated in the metropolis, involving the loss of a large amount of property, took place at the Great Western Railway station on the evening of Sunday last. As the most opportune moment for the perpetration of the robbery, the thieves appear to have selected the period of the arrival of the last train on Sunday night, viz., half-past ten o'clock. At this time, of course, all the booking-clerks and other officers, with the exception of the few whose duty it would be to receive the incoming train, had left. The thieves, no doubt, had previously secreted themselves among the carriages always remaining about the station, and there is every reason to believe that they did not commence operations until all the officers of the company were busy in attending to the passengers arriving by the up-train. They appear then to have obtained admittance into the second-class booking-office, to have gone behind the counter, and, forcing in succession all the tills (six in number) open, to have cleared them of their contents. This done, they passed into the first-class office, where they did precisely the same thing, every one of the drawers in both offices being forcibly wrenched open. At the right-hand extremity of the first-class booking-office is a small closet, containing an iron safe, where the money taken during the day is placed when not convenient to send it to the banker's—as on Sunday night, for instance. Having gained admittance, the impudent rascals had the audacity to remove bodily the safe alluded to, which it is to be regretted contains a most formidable booty for them, no less than £1200, in notes, gold, and silver, having been placed therein in the course of the day. The thieves evidently carried their load back into the second-class office, the front door of which they unlocked, and let themselves out. Once in the front yard, the safe was doubtless placed in a cab or other vehicle, and the rascals got clear off among the cabs departing at the same time. In addition to the £1200 cash, the safe contained a large quantity of railway securities, the property of the chief booking-clerk. In the closet with the safe were two boxes of bullion, each insured for a large amount. Happily these were untouched.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—We regret to record the total wreck of the New York packet-ship Stephen Whitney, off the south-western coast of Ireland, on the night of Wednesday se'nnight; and the disaster, it appears, has, unhappily, been accompanied with the loss of ninety-one lives. The unfortunate packet-ship left New York on the evening of the 18th ult., with one hundred and ten passengers and crew on board. It appears that Captain Popham, the commander of the ill-fated ship, having run close on the land, mistook the lighthouse of Crookhaven for that of the Old Head of Kinsale; and, under this erroneous impression, bore away and went ashore. In ten minutes she went to pieces. All the female passengers are said to be drowned; the captain, second, and third mates shared the same fate; and, in a short space, ninety-one of the hundred and ten individuals on board were numbered with the dead. Immediately upon intelligence reaching the inspector and collector of customs they proceeded to the scene of the wreck, and rendered all the assistance in their power; and nineteen lives were saved. Nine years back a similar fate attended another ship upon the same spot, the Lady Flora Hastings; and on that occasion every soul on board perished. The Stephen Whitney was a

splendid vessel of 1034 tons burden, and belonged to the class of packet-ships termed the "red star line," of which Messrs. Thos. and Jos. Sands and Co., of Liverpool, are the consignees. She was built in New York about seven years ago, and took the place of the packet-ship St. Andrew, which was wrecked off this point in the memorable gale of January, 1839. The late commander of the Stephen Whitney, Captain C. W. Popham, was highly respected, and was an active and a skilful navigator. He was for some years chief officer of the ill-fated ship, when under the charge of Captain W. C. Thompson, and succeeded to the command, about two years ago, on that gentleman resigning to superintend the construction of the screw steamship Sarah Sands. The persons who were saved lost all their property, and were left nearly naked. The crew remain still in the village of Skull, in a state of great destitution, arising from the want of clothes, and the absence of sufficient accommodation.

DETERMINED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG LADY. On Wednesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Jubilee, Gee-street, Seymour-street, Euston-square, on Miss Alice Tarray, daughter of Mr. Tarray, 43, Clarendon-square. Mr. Thomas Tarray, solicitor, and brother of the deceased, deposed that his sister was twenty-two years of age, and had latterly betrayed great depression of spirits, which he attributed to her religious feelings. In the previous week she took a dose of laudanum, the effects of which were destroyed by the immediate application of antidotes. On Sunday evening she was visited by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the rector's curate, who appeared to have convinced her of the heinousness of the crime she had committed, and for which she expressed great regret. The next morning she flung herself from the three-pair back window into the garden, from the effects of which she died in a few hours. Miss E. Tarray, sister of deceased, stated that she slept with her sister, and that shortly after eight o'clock on Monday morning she left her for a few moments, and that during her absence deceased got out of bed and flung herself out of the window to the ground, a height of forty feet. Mr. Frazier, surgeon, was instantly called upon to attend deceased. She had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh, a compound dislocation of the left wrist, and a simple dislocation of the right wrist. She exclaimed, "Don't save me! don't save me!" and, subsequently, when her senses became obscured, said, "Oh! save me! pick me up!" She died within three hours of the occurrence. Verdict, "Deceased destroyed herself in a fit of temporary insanity."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—A very alarming fire, by which four children narrowly escaped being burned to death, broke out on Wednesday night upon the premises belonging to Mr. William Schild, a fancy bread and biscuit baker, carrying on business at No. 38, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe. It appears that the flames originated in one of the bedrooms on the first floor, and that they were not perceived until they had broken through the window. Four children were at that time asleep in the apartment, and, had it not been for the presence of mind and exertions of a woman, the whole of them must have perished. As it was, the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the children through the flames. The damage done is very considerable.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.—On Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of valuable property, broke out in the pianoforte manufactory belonging to Messrs. Briglands. The premises, which were three floors high, were situate in Wardour-mews, where they had a frontage of nearly seventy feet, from which they extended backwards to the houses in Wardour-street. At the time of the disaster the place was well stored with goods, some finished and others partially so. The inhabitants of Wardour-street and Noel-street, being apprehensive that their own habitations would be consumed, commenced removing their furniture into the open street. Many persons will be serious losers by so doing, for so great was the crowd that the police were unable to keep the people from running over the things removed. Owing to indefatigable exertions, the firemen succeeded, by half-past twelve o'clock, in getting the fire subdued. The damage appears to be confined principally to the manufactory in which the flames commenced. Very little, however, has escaped destruction.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The petition against the return of Mr. John Reynolds, as M.P. for the city of Dublin, will be proceeded with. The petition is signed by four electors, viz., Messrs. Johnson, Parkinson, Porter, and Phayre, and has been forwarded to London. The necessary recognizances for its prosecution were entered into, by Messrs. George Grogan and Henry Hamilton, at the Head Police-office. An evening paper says that, after a careful scrutiny, it would appear that upwards of 800 of Mr. Reynolds's supporters were disqualified.

The council of the National Art-Union of Ireland are about to present to their patron, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a beautifully-framed proof impression of their first engraving, "Sunday Morning."

The "O'Connell monument" collection in Cork, on Sunday, amounted to £340, which it is calculated may yet be raised to £400. "Considering the circumstances of the present time," says the *Cork Examiner*, "and the limit placed to the individual

subscription, £5, by which the contribution of large sums was effectually prevented, the collection was very creditable to the liberality and grateful feeling of the citizens of Cork."

DISTRESS IN TIPPERARY. — DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT.—The following is the report of a scene witnessed at a meeting of the poor-law guardians of the Nenagh Union:—"While the board was admitting the paupers, and scrutinizing the names entered on the relieving-officer's books, about 300 able-bodied men and women forced open the gate and rushed towards the door of the workhouse, where they assembled in a body. They were commanded by four persons, who were armed with sticks. They were exceedingly violent in their language and ungoverned in their expressions. They threatened the guardians with bodily injury, and the workhouse with demolition; they declared they would plunder property wherever they could meet with it, if they did not receive forthwith outdoor relief or employment. The guardians, apprehensive of an attack on the workhouse, sent for a police force, who immediately arrived under the command of Head-constable Hayes. Captain Pollock, R.M., and Sub-inspector O'Dell, were also on the spot to preserve the peace. The presence of the police quelled the riotous disposition of the mob, who quietly dispersed. The police then left the ground. About three o'clock the same parties, strengthened by larger numbers, arrived at the workhouse door, and, having effected an entrance, rushed *en masse* up the stairs leading to the board-room, shouting, 'We must get outdoor relief. Ye (the guardians) are starving us; we will not go into the workhouse.' The board-room door was then firmly secured and locked from the inside by the master. When the mob arrived at the door they threatened to break it open. A messenger was immediately despatched for the police, who came again in great haste, and the mob refrained from doing any further harm. These persons were principally from Toomavara, Lattaragh, and Ballymackey. They appeared to be in extreme destitution. They were all fine athletic labourers, and willing to work, they said, if they could get it to do. Amongst those persons were four or five respectable farmers, who did all they possibly could to keep them quiet and orderly, and who were selected by them as a deputation to wait on the guardians to state their wants and necessities. This they did very temperately, and the meeting finally dispersed—to reassemble temporarily and with some violence."—The country is in a most fearful state.

The house of a man named Carney, at Kilmastutta, was burned by a gang of armed incendiaries on Tuesday evening.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—On Thursday evening a policeman was murdered near the scene of the assassination of Major Mahon, whilst engaged in making inquiries respecting parties suspected of that crime.

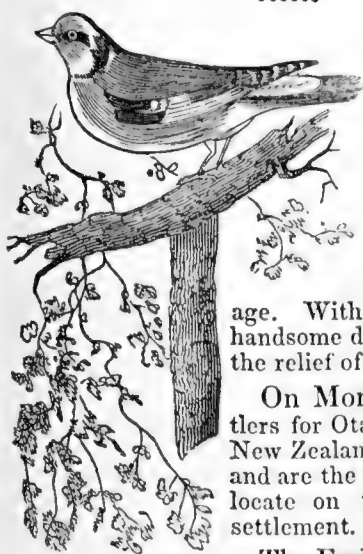
MURDER OF A GANGER ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday one of the gangers on this railway was brutally murdered at the terminus near Ballytrophy, by some of the navvies under his directions, in consequence of some questions as to work.

MURDER OF MR. HASSARD.—COUNTY FERMANAGH.—The county of Fermanagh has been disgraced by the assassination of Mr. Hassard, who died of his wounds on the morning of the 15th, at five o'clock. Mr. Hassard was county treasurer, and resided at Garden-hill. He was shot on Saturday evening in his own avenue. It is really sickening to trace the blood-stained records of the sister kingdom, where every day seems to "deepen crime!"

DREADFUL MURDER.—COUNTY LIMERICK. On Friday evening two men, with their faces blackened and guns in their hands, entered the house of John Ryan, steward and bailiff to Sir Matthew Barrington, and rushed at their intended victim. A man of the name of Tucker was in the house, and he, with the wife of Ryan, interposed to save him. A struggle ensued, in which the villains separated Tucker from Ryan, and the poor wife, clinging to her husband to save him, received in her heart the full contents of a gun which the villains had discharged at him, and instantly fell dead at his feet. The assassins then made off. The ill-fated but devoted woman was the mother of three young children, one of whom is but four months old. A coroner's jury returned the usual verdict—"Murder by persons unknown."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. BAYLEY, J. P.—NENAGH, Saturday Evening.—Another most atrocious outrage was committed between five and six o'clock this evening. As Richard Uniacke Bayley, Esq., of Ballynacloagh, was proceeding from this town towards his residence, in company with Mr. Head, of Modreeny-house, he was fired at by some assassin from behind a hedge, and dreadfully wounded in the face. Medical assistance was immediately procured from this town, and I deeply regret to hear that the wound is such as to lead to the most serious apprehensions. His mouth and tongue are torn by slugs, and his sufferings are dreadful. Mr. Bayley is an extensive land-agent in this county, and has always been regarded as a kind and indulgent man. As a magistrate he has been remarkable for his conciliatory disposition and power of effecting amicable arrangements of private and public feuds among the peasantry; and, finally, as the chairman of the Nenagh poor-law guardians, your own paper bears ample testimony to his exertions and anxiety on behalf of the poor. Mr. Head had a narrow escape, as a bullet or slug grazed his face."

TABLE TALK.



HE Queen has been graciously pleased to grant that the concert on the 2nd of December for the benefit of the widow and seven children of the late Mr. Rooke shall be under her Majesty's patronage. With this permission a handsome donation was sent for the relief of the family.

On Monday last 200 settlers for Otago and Wellington, New Zealand, left the Thames, and are the first persons who will locate on that newly-acquired settlement.

The Earl of Westmoreland, upon the arrival of the celebrated M. Hector Berlioz in London, immediately presented him with an admission for the ensuing season to the Ancient Concerts.

The Nottingham Journal states that a singular deception has been successfully practised by some lace-workers, who have given to cotton all the appearance of silk.

The Oxford and Rugby Railway works are entirely suspended. A quantity of the bricks made for the works are to be sold by auction at Upper Heyford, under a distress for duty.

Recently about 300 of that religious body known as "The Plymouth Brethren" assembled in Exeter, from Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, for two days' devotional exercise.

It is stated that Mr. Cobden has announced his intention of retiring from business, in favour of his son; and will take up a permanent residence in the metropolis.

A fire broke out in the Garrison Chapel at Woolwich on Sunday, during divine service, but fortunately it was put out without alarming the congregation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days ago received from A. B. an order on the London and County Joint-Stock Bank for £78, "for the use of her Majesty's Government."

Owing to the general suspension of new works throughout the Great Western system, between 300 and 400 mechanics have been discharged from the company's locomotive works at Swindon.

Mrs. Hele, late of Tunbridge Wells, has bequeathed £1000 to the Sussex Hospital.

There is a rumour that a barrister, who is not a very old member of the northern circuit, will have to appear most untowardly as a defendant at the ensuing assizes, for "being on with a new love before he was off with the old."

Mrs. Glover, the actress, has been seriously indisposed for some days past. Serious fears are entertained that she will not be able to resume her professional avocations, even should she recover from her present attack.

Sir Augustus d'Este has lately erected, in St. Lawrence Churchyard, Ramsgate, a splendid tomb, to contain the remains of his mother, the late Duchess of Sussex.

On the Oxford and Gloucester branches new carriages are running; they contain at the extreme end second-class carriages, and the two middle, first-class, and are lighted up and made very comfortable.

Forgeries of the 250f. notes of the Bank of Lyons have been made, but they are so clumsily executed that they may be easily recognised.

The Diario di Roma of the 2nd publishes the appointment of Cardinal Altieri as President of Rome.

Sir R. Horsford is appointed Chief Justice for the island of Antigua; and Mr. George Rennie, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they will despatch a vessel, with 200 emigrants, from Deptford, for Sydney, New South Wales, on the 20th of December; and a like number from Deptford, on the 28th of December, for Port Adelaide, South Australia.

The first part of Mr. H. Taylor's "Philip van Artevelde," adapted for stage representation, will be produced at the Princess's in a few days. The work itself has long been an English classic, and, according to report, the author has expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the adaptation has been made.

A letter from Trieste, of the 30th ult., states that according to accounts received from the south of Russia, up to October 20, the cholera did not appear to be making any progress.

A deputation of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of the Window Duties.

The remainder of Franconi's troupe of equestrian performers arrived in London by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Columbine, from Havre,—and have proceeded to Liverpool.

The clerks at the Manchester station of the Commercial Electric Telegraph received last week the gratifying announcement that the wires were all connected, and that the communication was now quite completed.

The School of Design at Somerset-house has been completely remodelled. The general direction, hitherto vested in the Board of Trade, has been confined to three persons in that office—Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Northeote.

The vacancy among the governors of the Charter-house, occasioned by the decease of the Archbishop of York, will be supplied by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir Thomas Wilde), who succeeds to the governorship by virtue of his office.

A deplorable accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the railway between Prague and Pardubitz, on the evening of the 4th inst. The up and down train met with a fearful crash, a dense fog prevailing at the time. Three persons were killed, and 50 more or less seriously wounded.

A poor little Italian boy, with his organ, has been sentenced to ten days' confinement, on the evidence of a policeman as to his having been found begging. This is the true "straining at a gnat!"

A poor man, of nearly seventy years of age, and who has brought up a large family, it is said ten children, is now in Aylesbury gaol, at the suit of the parish officers of Burnham, in consequence of his inability to pay three poor's rates of 3s. each!!

After a considerable lapse of time there have recently been some arrivals of asphaltic stone from France. The vessel Berengaria, from Rouen, has brought 85 tons weight of this description of stone for paving purposes.

No manuscripts whatever were found in the chambers of the late Professor McCullagh after his death; he is supposed to have destroyed them all.

J. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., some time parliamentary counsel at the Home-office, is appointed to succeed Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., barrister-at-law, as President of the Indian Law Council and member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

At the Académie the "Barbiere," "Norma," and "Don Giovanni" have been repeated. Good! but, without complaining of any of these excellent operas, the Parisians confess they should like something worse by way of a change.

His Excellency Suleyman Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of France, accompanied by his Excellency Prince Callimaki, left town early in the week for Portsmouth, to inspect the dockyard.

A densely-crowded public meeting, in favour of a full and comprehensive sanitary bill, took place on Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

At the recent annual session of Dover Harbour, at the Council-house, as the clock struck eleven the guns at the heights announced the arrival of the Right Hon. the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Grace the Duke of Wellington—punctual as usual.

His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen entertained Mr. James Brooke (Rajah of Sarawak) and a select circle to dinner on Monday evening at the Prussian legation.

A new opera, by Maestro Coppola, has been represented at Palermo, taken from Ossian, called "Fingal." The composer has attempted certain instrumental effects imitative of wind, rain, and other elements of the tempest, which proved too powerful for Palermitan ears, and were re-echoed by a storm of disapprobation.

The whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, and very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbours on the coast!

At Muir-ale-house, in the parish of Blackford, Auchterarder, died, a few days ago, Robert Smith, in his 100th year. He had been remarkably healthy during the last two generations.

A blacksmith, living at Belladrum-bridge, had occasion the other night to fetch in a bucket of water. After setting it on the floor he went to bed, but was awakened in a short time by strange noises. Lighting a candle he discovered, to his surprise, that his cat was attempting to capture a large trout which had been caught in the bucket.—*Inverness Courier*.

On Tuesday last a mushroom, two feet four inches in circumference, and weighing upwards of three quarters of a pound, was gathered in the meadow near the racecourse, by Mr. Williams, gardener, of Hereford.—*Hereford Times*.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next.

In the alleged poisoning at Hackney no evidence of any importance having been elicited at the renewed investigation, the inquiry was again adjourned to Tuesday next.

A meeting of the association of the People's International League was held on Monday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Dr. Bowring, M.P., in the chair.

Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., has been one of the recent visitors at Cheltenham.

The amount collected last Sunday at the chapels in Dublin, for the O'Connell Monument, was, in round numbers, £1300. The suburban parishes are not included in this sum, nor that of St. Audoen's.

The gentlemen-at-arms have recently been ordered, by authority, to promote the growth of hair on the upper lip.

Two respectably-dressed men were in Devizes on Saturday last, issuing forged £5 notes of the Chippenham branch of the North Wilts Banking Company.

The Magellan steamer arrived on the 11th at Marseilles from Naples, with the mortal remains of Count Bresson. Madame Bresson, her son, and a number of attendants were also on board the Magellan.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has been entertaining a shooting party at Taymouth. The Duchess of Montrose shot four splendid bucks in the marquis's forest, three having royal heads.

The Ambrosian hymn was sung in the cathedral of Lucca on the 6th, to celebrate the reforms introduced in Sardinia.

Sir C. Napier has received four months' amount of his Portuguese pension, and there are still thirteen due. The pension of every other British subject having claims on Portugal, from the Duke of Wellington downwards, is some eighteen months in arrear, and for at least that time no Portuguese public servant has received his pay.

Mr. Minasi, whose name has long been known as the most skilful pen-and-ink draughtsman in Europe, has just completed a very highly-finished and beautiful portrait of Shakspeare, in the peculiar style of his art.

The Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Friday last, owing to the bursting of a gas-pipe underneath the stage. The flames fortunately were soon extinguished.

A vessel has arrived in the river from Hamburg, having on board an entire cargo of potatoes, comprising ninety tons of this esteemed vegetable, the produce of the Hanseatic district named.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven, who are residing at Adare Manor, Limerick, have just given an entertainment to the whole of the children, above 400, educated at the schools established by the noble earl and countess.

Enormous quantities of fish are daily arriving in London from Ramsgate. Heavy fish-trains reach the station of the South-Eastern Railway almost every morning, at an hour suited for delivery in Billingsgate market.

Under the head of "Barter," two advertisements appear in the *Midland Counties Herald* of Thursday last, the one offering leasehold premises in exchange for a ten-horse steam-engine, and the other "pianofortes for nails, ironmongery, or carpets."

The weather in Swansea and neighbourhood has been unusually mild during the last fortnight. There are several pear-trees now in full bloom, with their foliage as plentiful as in summer.

The lady of Thomas Mansel, Esq., of Pembroke, last week gathered in the garden a dish of peas called the "Matchless," of which the family, consisting of four persons, plentifully partook. They were in the highest state of perfection and flavour.

M. Dieffenbach, the most celebrated surgeon of Germany, recently expired, from an attack of apoplexy, which seized him at Berlin when alighting from his cabriolet. He was born at Königsberg in 1795, and is the author of several medical works.

Marshal Sebastiani has been appointed by the Tribunal administrator of the estates and effects of the late Duke and Duchess de Praslin.

Some excavations lately made near Tintegnac (Corrèze), in the remains of a Roman town buried under the earth not far from Tulle, have brought to light, in addition to quantities of walls covered with mosaics, a spacious circus with its seats, galleries, and entrances, all in excellent preservation.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg that the cholera had almost died away at Moscow, but that it had spread beyond that city in the direction of St. Petersburg. The number of persons hitherto attacked with cholera in Russia is said to be 100,000, of whom from 20,000 to 22,000 have died.

The ship Independence, arrived in the docks from New York, with a full cargo of provisions, has brought two packages of bullion, personally addressed; and the vessel Honduras, from Sydney, has brought a package of the same article, consigned to order.

On account of the potato failure of last season, Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, has handsomely returned to his tenants the full rent of all the land planted with potatoes for the crop of 1846.

Lord and Lady Henniker last week gave a series of entertainments to their tenants at Thorndon-hall, Suffolk. The cottagers' families were liberally entertained, as well as the dependents on his lordship's estates.

THE PARIS AND



Figs. 2.



1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Costume*.—Dress of dark lilac satinette; the skirt quite plain, the corsage high. The sleeves are demi-long, and ornamented below the elbow with a row of fancy silk buttons, which appear to close an opening in the lower part of the sleeve. A pardessus of garnet-coloured velvet, slightly shaped to the waist. The skirt and upper part are cut all in one, and the fulness in the skirt is formed by sloping the breadths as gores. The pardessus is edged all round with a broad trimming of sable; and the sleeves, which are long and open, are lined and edged with the same fur. Bonnet of maize-coloured therry velvet, edged round the brim with bias folds of satin of the same colour. On one side, two long ostrich feathers in shaded tints of maize colour. Under the brim, a full trimming of rose-coloured tulle and ribbon. White muslin under-sleeves, and gloves of apricot-coloured kid.

Fig. 2. *Carriage or Promenade Dress*.—White satin drawn bonnet, trimmed with white lace, intermingled with loops of shaded cerise-colour therry velvet. Under trimming of the same. The cloak is of the form called by the French the Manteau Mousquetaire. It is composed of very rich black velvet, and is edged all round with four rows of black silk braid, of about half an inch in breadth. The sleeves, which are loose, and extend only about half way from the elbow to the wrist, are edged with three rows of braid. The cloak is confined from the throat to the waist by ornaments composed of velvet and fancy silk buttons. On each side of the front breadths there are small pockets; the pocket-holes being cut obliquely,

and edged with rows of braid. The cloak is lined throughout with black quilted satin. The dress worn with this cloak is of sea-green shaded silk; the skirt very full, but quite plain. The sleeves are rather full at the lower part of the arm, and are finished at the wrists with cuffs of lace or needlework; a narrow row of which stands up round the throat in the form of a frill. Gloves of pale yellow kid.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress*.—Robe of slate-coloured poplin, without any trimming. Cloak of dark blue velvet, trimmed with fringe; the upper row set on so as to present the effect of a double cloak. The cloak is rounded at the ends in front, which do not close. The neck is finished by a small square collar, edged with fringe. Bonnet of blue velvet, edged with folds of apricot-coloured satin; and trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, figured with blue. On one side a long blue ostrich feather.

Fig. 4. *Carriage or Promenade Costume*.—Dress of black satin; the skirt very full, and without trimming; the corsage high, and the sleeves tight. A paletot pardessus of purple velvet, edged all round with scalloping cut out in the velvet, and trimmed with fringe headed by gimp. A small pelerine, rounded at the back, terminates in a point at the front of the waist. The sleeves are full and loose at the bottom, and, like the cloak, are lined with white quilted silk. Bonnet of pink therry velvet; the front rounded, and descending very low on each side of the face. Bows of pink satin ribbon under the brim, and on one side a long pink ostrich feather. Gloves of light blue kid, and pocket-handkerchief with a border of coloured embroidery.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Winter fashions, however elegant and becoming are, on their first introduction, accompanied by gloomy associations. They are the harbingers of cloudy days, of rain, cold, and all the miseries incidental to the time of year, for the season of ball dresses has not yet arrived to make amends for the radiant colours and gay tissue which have disappeared with the last genial rays of autumn.

For cloaks, suited to a superior style of outdoor costume, for the carriage-drive or the promenade, velvet is unquestionably the material preferred to all others. In addition to the various trimmings already mentioned in our description of the plates, black lace is in great requisition for trimming velvet cloaks. This black lace is frequently of the most costly quality, and each row is headed by beautiful passementerie or gimp; the latter invariably black, whatever the colour of the velvet on which it is placed. The favourite colours for velvet cloaks are dark blue and black; those of black are in the majority.

Small pardessus are much worn in morning and indoor negligé. They have a variety of names, some being called casavecks, others varenses, and others polkas. However, they are all merely varieties of the same genus, consisting of a sort of small jacket with loose sleeves, which is exceedingly becoming to the figure, and very convenient, on account of the facility with which they are slipped on or off. These garments, by whatever other name they may be designated, are by no means to be ranked among new fashions. It is now two or three years since they first made their appearance

LONDON FASHIONS.



3.



4.

but, like every novelty presenting any degree of singularity, they required some time to establish themselves in general favour. Most of them are made of dark cashmere, and lined with silk of some bright tint, forming a good contrast to the colour of the outside; as for example, brown or claret colour lined with sky blue or cerise; or dark blue cashmere trimmed with velvet of the same colour and lined with pink silk. When they are made of velvet the same rules must be observed with respect to the trimming and lining.

Caps trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon, or, more properly speaking, composed entirely of rows of narrow velvet and blonde, are much worn for demi-toilette. But a prettier style of cap is composed entirely of white lace or blonde, of a simple round form, and trimmed with ribbon or velvet. Across the crown is placed a small half handkerchief of black lace or blonde, the ends of which may either hang loosely as lappets, or may be fastened under the chin by a small brooch.

Coloured blonde is employed for evening caps and head-dresses. It harmonizes well with flowers; for instance, blue blonde with white flowers, maize blonde with white flowers of red and blue velvet, and pink blonde with pink flowers and green foliage.

Another novelty in trimming caps consists of gros de Naples, cut bias way in slips of about the width of ribbon. These slips of silk are pinked at each edge in dentated scallops; each scallop being pierced in holes, producing a light and pretty effect. This trimming is put in ruches and rosettes, or in rows, intermingled with lace. Broad lappets, or strings of silk pinked in the same manner as the rest of the trimming, hang loosely on each side.

On the lappets a row of very narrow black velvet ribbon is sometimes run below the pinking.

Velvet bonnets are almost, without exception, of two colours—puce and black, green and black, or dark blue and black. A bonnet of black velvet may be lined with maize-colour pink, or any other light tint; but the ribbon, feathers, or flowers employed in trimming the outside must be of a dark hue, and all of one identical colour, either plain or in shades.

Broad trimmings of passementerie for the fronts of dresses are increasing in fashionable favour. Many superb new patterns have been imported from Paris. Narrow gimps are now used in trimming almost every article of dress. Bonnets, caps, pelerines, gloves, and even slippers, all are trimmed with gimp, which, when tastefully employed, forms a most effective and elegant finish.

We have on former occasions mentioned the partial revival of coloured shoes and boots. They may now fairly be ranked among the fashions of the day. It is scarcely necessary to mention that they are confined to indoor and carriage costume. For morning visits boots are frequently worn of the same colour and material as the dress; and in evening costume coloured satin shoes are very general; but the identity of their colour with that of the dress must be observed as an inviolable rule. Morning slippers are of coloured kid or satin, wadded and quilted in the inside, and on the outside elegantly ornamented with braid, gimp, or fringe.

In Paris an attempt has recently been made to introduce gored dresses. A fashionable Parisian modiste recently produced several dresses gored, with the fulness of the skirt confined wholly to

the back breadths. This innovation, though ushered in under the pompous title of La Robe Princesse, has been received with the disfavour due to its unbecoming and ungraceful appearance. The skirt of a dress made in this style has not inaptly been assimilated to an inverted funnel, which comparison, though not very elegant, is nevertheless perfectly correct. For morning and plain walking dresses the sleeves are usually rather loose at the lower part of the arm, the fulness being gathered on a narrow wristband. For more dress occasions—such as dinner and evening negligé—the sleeves are rather short and open, with under-sleeves of lace.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

For a little girl of two or three years of age nothing is more becoming than a round hat of straw, chip, or leghorn, slightly confined at each ear by strings fastened in the inside of the brim, or drawn through from the inside, which, in straw or chip, is effected by making a little opening between two of the rows. With this hat may be worn a dress of embroidered cashmere. The costume for girls more advanced in age may consist of a dress of woollen plaid or fancy cashmere, with a visite or paletot to correspond. With this dress is worn a beaver bonnet and feather; or a black velvet bonnet trimmed with black satin, and lined with pink or blue silk.

For boys under four or five years of age, a beaver hat, either round or turned up at each side, with a blouse and paletot of cashmere. Above that age, a Russian blouse of woollen plaid, a paletot or pardessus of black velvet, and a beaver hat, without feathers, trimmed with a broad black velvet band.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS FOR THE BOUDOIR.

ABORIGINES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The native inhabitants of Western Australia are only superior in the scale of human beings to the Bosjemans of Southern Africa. Their intellectual capacity appears to be very small, and their physical structure is extremely feeble. In some respects the Australian peculiarity assimilates to two of the five varieties of the human race. In the form of his face and the texture of his hair he resembles the Malay; in the narrow forehead, the prominent cheek-bones, and the knees turned in, he approaches towards the Ethiopian. There is a remarkable difference between the jaws and teeth of the Australian and those of any other existing race. The incisores are thick and round, not, as usual, flattened into edges, but resembling truncated cones; the cuspidati are not pointed, but broad and flat on the masticating surface, like the neighbouring bicuspidates. This may be attributable to mechanical attrition, depending on the nature of the food which the teeth are employed in masticating. The upper does not overlap the under jaw, but the teeth meet at their surfaces. This peculiarity of teeth has been noticed by Blumenbach as a characteristic of the Egyptian mummy; but he thinks the nature of the food not sufficient to account for it, and imagines it to depend on a natural variety. He observes, that "although it seemed most easy to account for this appearance by attributing it to the nature of the food used by the Egyptians, yet the generality of its occurrence in Egyptian mummies, and its absence in other races, are remarkable; and it affords some probability that the peculiarity depends upon a natural variety." A constant uniformity in the structure and arrangement of the teeth is an important particular in the identification of species; and, if any human race were found to deviate materially in its dentition from the rest of mankind, the fact would give rise to a strong suspicion of a real specific diversity. I have examined the teeth of infants and children, and found them in every respect similar to those of Europeans of similar ages. Moreover, the process of degradation may be traced in natives of different ages up to the teeth worn to the level of the gums in the old man. I therefore consider it the effect of attrition; but it becomes an interesting question to determine what may be the nature of the food which produced the same character in the ancient Egyptian and the modern Australian. Did the fathers of science live on barks and roots, like the wretched Australian? Although attrition may cause this singular appearance of the teeth, the real question is, why does the lower jaw so perfectly and exactly meet its fellow? And is this confined to these two examples?—*The Bushman*.

MODERN SMYRNA.

The town has been greatly improved since the great fire, and the houses are larger and the streets wider and cleaner than the Frank quarter, Pera, at Constantinople. The gardens attached to the country houses are lovely in the extreme, and the marble summer-houses, with fountains playing within them, are quite "Arabian-Nightish," if I may coin a word. The population is upwards of 160,000, and there are among them upwards of 5,500 Franks. Altogether, Smyrna must be a delightful residence; in winter it is very gay, and the cheerfulness and hospitality of its Frank inhabitants are well known throughout the Levant. The becoming head-dresses and beautiful black eyes of the Greek women are no small additional attraction to the traveller. An enterprising Frenchman has, within the last two years, established a paper manufactory on a large scale, and three or four large and very handsome houses were pointed out to me as belonging to Greeks and Italians who had made large fortunes in collecting and transmitting to Europe great quantities of leeches. The fig season was in full activity. An intelligent merchant told me that the returns are most uncertain. The fig is very delicate and easily spoiled, and, if they arrive in London in good condition, 100 per cent. is frequently realized, but if the fruit be injured a heavy loss is the result.—*Literary Gazette*.

LADIES' ROYAL SOCIETY.

It is proposed to establish a Royal Society for Ladies, in opposition to that for Gentlemen. The new society is designed for the encouragement of those ingenious inventions that afford most employment to the female mind, and are supposed to be best adapted to the improvement of the female figure. The society will have its sections and its groups after the manner of our old friend the British Association, and the members will be invited to contribute specimens. Among the attractions designed for the first meeting will be the reading of a paper "On the Ancient Furberlow, its Relation to the Modern Flounce, and Hints for its Restoration." Section A. will devote itself chiefly to the

consideration of the means of furnishing the statues of antiquity with becoming millinery, and Lady Starecap will deliver her ideas on the applicability of the cottage bonnet to the head of the Venus de Medicis. Section B. will try experiments on the strength of materials as exemplified by the practice of tight-lacing; and an humble attempt will be made to show the fallacy of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood, by reference to living instances in which the said circulation would appear to be impossible. Section C. will confine its researches to the subject of female antiquities, and will investigate the geology of the human countenance, from the upper strata of rouge and pearl-white down to the tertiary deposit of natural parchment. Several elderly young ladies of fifty-eight have, in the handsomest manner of which they are capable, determined to illustrate by ocular demonstration the adhesive properties of gum in relation to the eyebrow, and the possibility of elongating the eye by means of Indian ink or a blacklead pencil. All the wondrous inventions of Art, which fall peculiarly within the scope of female study, will be discussed, explained, and improved upon at the meetings of the Royal Society of Ladies for the Advancement of Fashion. Zoology will not be lost sight of in the *réunions* about to take place, for there will be an occasional exhibition of prize lap-dogs for the inside of a carriage, and prize calves for the footman standing up at the back of it.—*Punch's Pocket-book* for 1848.

JEALOUSY OF ANIMALS.

Dr. Bostock, in his "Elements of Physiology," has allowed that instinct has the preponderance over reason in all animals, and that the instinctive faculties are weak in the human subject; but he does not deny rational faculties to brutes. It will entirely depend upon the meaning we attach to the word reason, in order to prove in what the difference consists between it and instinct. Many of the wonderful feats related of animal sagacity are, I think, referable to instinct only. On the other hand, it is not true that this said faculty, whatever it may be, is the attribute of any exclusive species. It is the property of the whole race. All animals are capable of education,—all are not equally so,—all do not possess the same quantity of natural talent. It has been said by some that education can only be carried to a certain extent with the lower order of animals, *e.g.*, that after teaching the elephant a certain number of tricks his education is finished,—he can go no farther. I very much doubt this assertion; he goes as far as his keeper wishes for the purposes of his hire. * * The effects of liquors upon the animal senses are the same as upon the human, though it is only the pig which seems to take pleasure in this species of recreation. The passions are all in full force among them,—love, hatred, revenge, jealousy, are of daily observance. I once saw the effects of the latter upon a quail, that literally died of chagrin. A young lady had a pet quail that lived in her room, and which she fed and caressed. A squirrel was introduced, and, on the young lady paying more attention to this new guest than to her old favourite, the bird ran about the room distracted, whining and crying, would not touch food, and died on the second day.—*Lefevre's Apology for the Nerves*.

WELCOME TO WINTER.

Now adieu to languid pleasures—
Summer's lazy joys;
With a song unlock our treasures—
Costly Christmas toys!
Let us air our hoarded riches,
Lest November rust 'em;
Tales of fairies, dwarfs, and witches,
Take 'em out and dust 'em.
Sweetest lips, to hunger after,
Chattering round the blaze—
Sweetest words and looks and laughter—
Sweetest woman's ways!
Two in their accustomed places,
And a babe asleep;
Health and hope and darling faces,
Joy—to make one weep!
Grandames by the cottage fires
Where the kettles sing—
Twinkle go their knitting-wires
And their wedding-ring!
Or—begirt by strength and quickness,
Rosy health and youth—
Smiles the pallid face of sickness,
Happy in love's truth.
Oh! brought out by roaring fires
Love's bright colours come;
Tenderness that never tires—
All the love of Home!
Welcome, then, for languid pleasures,
Sleepy Summer joys;
Blazing hearths and merry measures—
Bliss that never cloy!

Athenæum.

NATIVE AUSTRALIAN CONFORMATION.

The Australian skull belongs to that variety called the prognathous, or narrow elongated variety; yet it is not so striking an example of this variety as the Negro skull. If the skull be held in the hand so that the observer look upon the vertex, the first point he remarks is the extreme narrowness of the frontal bone, and a slight bulging where the parietal and occipital bones unite. He also sees distinctly through the zygomatic arches on both sides, which in the European skull is impossible, as the lateral portions of the frontal bone are more developed. The summit of the head rises in a longitudinal ridge in the direction of the sagittal suture; so that from the sagittal suture to the portion of the cranium where the diameter is greatest the head slopes like the roof of a house. The forehead is generally flat; the upper jaw rather prominent; the frontal sinuses large; the occipital bone is flat, and there is a remarkable receding of the bone from the posterior insertion of the occipito-frontalis muscle to the foramen magnum. It is a peculiar character of the Australian skull to have a very singular depression at the junction of the nasal bones with the nasal processes of the frontal bone. This may be seen in an engraving in Dr. Prichard's work. I have before described the teeth, and mentioned the remarkable junction of the temporal and parietal bones at the coronal suture, and consequently the complete separation of the sphenoid from the parietal, which in European skulls meet for the space of nearly half an inch. Professor Owen has observed this conformation in six out of seven skulls of young chimpanzees, and Professor Mayo has also noticed it in the skulls he has examined. But, although this is a peculiarity found in this race alone, it is not constant. I have a skull in which the sphenoid touches the parietal on one side, whilst on the other they are separated a sixth of an inch; and in the engraving, before referred to, the bones are slightly separated, but by no means to the extent that they are in European skulls. The super and infra orbital foramina are very large, and the orbits are broad, with the orbital ridge sharp and prominent. All the foramina for the transmission of the sensiferous nerves are large, the auditory particularly so; while the foramen, through which the carotid artery enters the skull, is small. The mastoid processes are large, which might be expected, as their hearing is acute. The styloid process is small; in monkeys it is wanting. The position of the foramen magnum, as in all savage tribes, is more behind the middle transverse diameter than in Europeans; but this arises in a great measure, though not entirely, from the prominence of the alveolar processes of the upper jaw. Owing to constant exposure to all seasons, the skulls of savages are of greater density, and weigh heavier than those of Europeans:—

		Avoirdupois.
		lb. oz.
Skull of a Greek	-	1 11½
Negro	-	2 0
Mulatto	-	2 10
Chinese	-	1 7½
Gipsy	-	2 0
Australian	-	1 12½

Upon an examination of the foregoing points of diversity, it is unquestionable that the Australian skull is inferior in development to the European, and the capacity of the cranium much less.—*The Bushman*.

AN ELEPHANT'S REVENGE.—The other day at Lutterworth fair, among other holiday exhibitions provided for the amusement of the visitors, Hyllon's menagerie was conspicuous. A party of young men purchased a quantity of apples, and amused themselves by pitching them into the elephant's mouth, apparently to the gratification of both parties. A labouring man, an inhabitant of the town, who had evidently been devoting too much to Sir John Barleycorn, picked up a stone, which he also threw into the open mouth of the elephant, but the latter had no sooner discovered the imposition than he raised his trunk, and, bringing it down on the offender with great violence, instantly prostrated him. The animal was proceeding still further to mark his sense of the indignity, but assistance being promptly afforded, the party was rescued, and it appeared that he had not received much injury.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers of the 7th gives the following instance of the promptitude with which justice is administered among the Arabs, and the impossibility of bringing them to respect the laws established by the French. The Caïd of the tribe of the Chéberias, hearing the report of firearms in the tent of one of the tribe, went to it with his guards, and found the owner lying dead, with his wife, who had shot him, standing with the weapon in her hand. The Caïd took her prisoner, with the intention of trying her according to the French criminal code, but the relations of the deceased assembled, and, taking her away by force, executed her on the spot without any form of trial.

The New Testament has, for the first time, been translated into the Servian language by Dr. W. Stephanowitsch Koradschitsch. It is from the ancient Slavonian version, compared with the Greek.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MILE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE.

EMBROIDERY.

LADY'S BAG.

The material—black silk velvet, and No. 6 steel beads, or blue velvet and gold beads. First frame the velvet, draw the outline of the pattern upon it, and in working, thread the number of beads required to fill a line; pass the needle through the velvet, and fasten the silk, on which the beads are threaded, between every second or third bead, and follow this rule throughout the pattern. When both the sides are worked line the bag, and trim with steel beads and chain.

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

FANNY H.—Three quarters of a pound of coloured, one quarter of white, and one skein of black wool.

MARIE.—If you will send your address, an enlarged pattern of the waistcoat in No. 38 shall be sent.

R. D. A.—Inquiries shall be made if you will send me the colours and size required. The Winter Book next month.

LUCY.—Your first question would form a new article and fresh directions, and require some time to arrange. Privately I can give the instructions to you. 2nd. It is suited for a child from three to four years old, and it would answer well for your purpose by using finer pins.

LUCY (Leicester).—Overcast and buttonhole stitch are the same. The work is difficult to describe, but easily learnt. A small piece in the stitch you require shall be forwarded to you on receiving intimation where to send it.

VIOLET.—I have again worked the pattern, and have had it worked. It is perfectly correct.

AMATEUR (Calais).—I am much gratified at your approval of the facet collar, and refer you to the answer to "LUCY" (Leicester). The threads are quite different.

A YOUTHFUL BEGINNER.—All the terms used in this paper are fully illustrated and explained in my crochet and knitting books. The numbers are quite opposite. The threads recommended by me are at present unequalled.

MARY.—See answer to "MARIE."

EDINA.—The lady's polka would do worked with single German wool, and pins No. 13. It is not a polka, but a child's pelisse, and is full in the skirt. To your last question—next month, with entirely new receipts.

CECILIA.—All the stitches in a parenthesis are repeated, thus:—61st row. Knit 54 stitches (knit 3 together, knit 12 stitches, knit 3 together, knit 12 stitches); and this rule I always observe to prevent useless repetition. Brioché knitting is not an open stitch, but is worked thus:—Make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together; repeat. For quantity of material see answer to "FANNY."

53, New Bond-street.

E. R. DE LA B.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS WOMEN.

PRINCESS AMELIA OF PRUSSIA, ADDRESS OF QUEDLINBOURG.

The Princess Amelia was the youngest sister of Frederick the Great, and, perhaps, of all her possessed the same finesse, the same vivacity, and the same turn for satire. Her library, which was very extensive, was curious, from the number of marginal notes written in almost every book. In one of the works of Voltaire, where he had expatiated on the great number of Cockneys in Paris, the princess had written on the margin, "And where is it they are not to be found? Only look at Berlin."

HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHARLES I.

This beautiful princess, the daughter of Henry the Great of France, used to say that "Kings should be as silent and discreet as their confessors." She was told by some meddling people that several of the English nobility disliked her, but that it was owing to some persons who had prejudiced them against her, whose names, if her Majesty pleased, they could acquaint her with. "I forbid you to do so," replied the Queen; "if they hate me now, perhaps they will not always; and, if they have any sentiment of honour, they will be ashamed of tormenting a poor woman who takes so little precaution to defend herself." On the breaking out of the civil war she went to Holland to sell her jewels; and as she was returning to England, with several vessels loaded with provisions for her hus-

LADY FANSHAWE.

This excellent woman, who was a pattern of conjugal affection, is well deserving of being classed amongst the most illustrious of her sex. The constant companion of her husband amidst all his dangers and hardships, she never quitted him; and her distress can be better imagined than described, when, after the famous battle of Worcester, on the 2nd of September, 1651, the King was missing, nor could she gain any intelligence of her husband. It being, however, slightly rumoured that he had been made a prisoner, Lady Fanshawe set off for London; and when she found that her husband was pent up in a narrow room, almost gasping for want of air, her distress can be imagined. She never failed to go every morning at four o'clock with a dark lantern in her hand,

all alone, and on foot, from her lodging in Chancery-lane to Whitehall. She would stand under his window and call to him softly, and sometimes, while they talked together, the rain would pour down from her shoulders into her shoes, as she relates, herself, to one of her children. Being afterwards let out on bail, they had leave to go to the Priory of Ware, in Hertfordshire: a happy place, as Lady Fanshawe remarks in her letter, for there they heard the news of Cromwell's death. The bond was cancelled, and Lord Clarendon told Fanshawe he was a free man.

In 1663 Lady Fanshawe accompanied her husband into Spain, where he went into a public situation, and where they were both treated with the respect that was due to their extraordinary talents and virtue. In their voyage thither they were attacked by an armed galley belonging to the Turks. The captain of their boat had locked Lady Fanshawe up in his cabin, where she long called and knocked in vain, till the cabin-boy kindly opened the door for her; bathed in tears, she supplicated the boy to give her his thrum cap and tarred jacket; which request, on her giving him half-a-crown, he complied with. Putting them on, and then throwing aside her own night-clothes, this heroic woman crept up softly, and stood upon the deck by her husband's side; who, after the galley had

tacked about, caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Good God! that love can make this change!" Lady Fanshawe being a remarkably delicate woman and rather timid, except on trying occasions.

THE ECHO OF FIRST LOVE.

Oh, stone! Thou hast more life than breathing forms, Save hers thou copiest. What sorcery Masters my will and conscience? In this frame Two lives are struggling. Now the syren's strain Allures me unresisting, and anon, Between its pauses, glides a purer sound, As 'twere the whisper of some watching star, The echo of first love. Back! back, while yet The finer instinct sways me. I'll from hence. From hence? What! quit the charmed sphere of grace, Ambition, power—the sun to which all spheres Beside are earth's?—Yet there to live and peril For honour's show—itsself! The right being clear, I'll think no more, but act. Who ponders—falls! *The Heart and the World.*

LADY'S BAG.



band's army, the vessel on which she was on board was in great danger; she sat on deck during the storm with great tranquillity, and said, with the greatest composure, "Les reines ne se noient pas," "Queens do not drown."

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK.

This lady, the mother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, married a second time, and took for her husband a very handsome young man, who was only master of her horse. Queen Elizabeth, who it is well known was averse to all marriages, and in particular to second ones, said to Lord Burleigh, "What! has she married her horsekeeper?" This remark reached the ears of the duchess, and she took care to make the following reply to one whom she knew would repeat it to the Queen:—"Yes, I have; and tell her Majesty from me that I know she would be very glad to do so too." The Earl of Leicester, so distinguished a favourite with the maiden Queen, was at that time Master of the Horse.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

Secret History of Russia. By J. H. Schnitzler.
Bentley.

What part those vast regions under Russian government, which make up nearly one-sixth of the entire globe, are to play in the future drama of the universe, cannot fail to be an interesting speculation. That the great cause of TRUTH has thus far, under many strange appearances, found co-operation in the history and acts of every nation which has flourished or still flourishes, is as true a fact, as it is wonderful. The political tempests which have sacrificed commonwealths to the dominion of parties; the subversions of the order of things which have at once flooded and overwhelmed civilization with the hordes of barbarism; and that revolution of events which has turned lands that were the homes of liberty, prosperity, and intellect, into waste regions teeming with slavery and superstition—all these have been the helping ordeals of her excellence, tests of her infallible essence, and assurances that there is but one thing which can finally be triumphant, and that is, herself.

Linked with this cause, and dependent upon its ultimately prevailing, there is another, for which it exists as a motive for an act—a foundation for the superstructure. That is, the cause of MAN; his final exaltation and triumph over himself. The acted histories of nations contribute the process by which, through the establishment of truth, this is to be come at. It is of vast importance, then, that such a large view should be taken of the past with reference to this expectation, that we may see what has been done, and whence the next lesson is to reach us.

Upon this head we quote from our author a passage worthy of perusal:—

WHAT THE WORLD OWES ITS NATIONS.

"Each of the nations of the West has had a special mission, and has fulfilled it. Intellectual awakening commenced with Italy, which was the cradle of modern poetry, the mother of the arts, the seat of spiritual government. There was developed and nourished the sentiment of the beautiful—that emanation from the infinite world, towards which it again tends. Spain and Portugal mingled the caprices of the imagination of the Moors and Arabs with the severity of the arts and classical studies. In their enterprising naval undertakings they drew after them ardent and daring spirits; they discovered a new world, and placed it at the disposal of the old; they invented that grand system of colonization, which has become the source of immense riches and extended commerce, which has multiplied the relations between the nations of the globe, and given rise to a vast maritime movement, though closely connected with it has been the guilt of the slave system. Again, the once powerful government of Spain was that which first treated war as a science, and threw into it regularity and tactics. Holland early showed to Europe what may be effected even against nature, by the persevering efforts of an industrious population. Whilst she set an example of intelligent labour, she also furnished a proof that it is never without its recompence; she, like her sister Switzerland, presented the spectacle of a popular government without show and pomp; she exhibited before the old monarchies, who desired to crush her, the civic virtues of her children, jealous of their rights of every kind, intellectual, political, and religious. Germany, the mother of those barbarians who regenerated the West by infusing their native energy into the old Roman decrepitude, first fostered in her bosom independent states and cities, well constituted, honourable, and prosperous. It was amongst the German populations, which at all times highly appreciated the life of thought and intellect, and the hallowed domestic ties, that the craving of ambition for place was seen to bow before that free and public spirit which promoted the general social good, and which so disdainfully shook off intolerance, despotism, and dogmatism. The inclination to materialism, the taste for science, and the facility with which the spirit of man in that country falls back upon itself and draws from its own resources, has made Germany the country of philosophy, the sanctuary of literature, the laboratory where all ideas, be their origin what they may, are thrown into the crucible, to be converted to the common uses of Europe. England has had the glory of governing the ocean: of taking its extent and measurement; of uniting all people together by the ties of commerce; and of carrying Christianity, with the civilization based upon it, to the most distant regions of the globe. She has taught the practice of affairs; she has inspired the genius of great enterprises. The balance of power first was studied and taught scientifically in England; there, also, royalty, aristocracy, and democracy, always co-existent and co-adjutant, have learned to respect each other, and have taught the lesson to other nations. There liberty extends her influence over religion and literature. Religion is revered, and literature is free, bold in her creations, classic, profound, and elegant. France has reigned over the empire of taste: she offered an example of sociability and elegance of manners; her people, by nature graceful, were early cultivated and polished; and her elastic and rich language became everywhere that of the saloons and of diplomacy, supplying, in place of the defunct Latin, that universal tongue which draws together and unites the scattered

members of the great human family. The genius of the French, quick, independent, poignant, and un-failing in resources, became the means of developing intelligences more slow than its own, though perhaps more profound and comprehensive. France certainly cannot boast of having, generally speaking, evolved original ideas; but she possessed the genius of propagating them, the art of bringing them out in a full clear light, of causing them to seize imaginations, and of converting them into an electric current which penetrates everywhere and which nothing can resist. She is easily electrified herself, and she communicates her impressions with facility: more than once her enthusiasm has led the world after her upon a career which had vainly been attempted by any other nation."

Rejecting a number of suppositions as to the mission of Russia, M. Schnitzler resolves that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Russia will, one way or another, "influence largely the populations which surround her." That is true; but a truth so indefinite that we owe nothing for its contribution. Even at the present moment this vast country adds its tribute to the world's welfare. A half-civilized minority of population, the vast majority of which is wholly barbarous, move, speak, and think with that uncomplaining abnegation of self which constitutes the most abject of slavery. That Russia has elements of a superior nature, which, in time, envying the more enlightened European neighbourhood, and pricked to the exertion by that innate virtue essential to the existence even of the most slavish, will work their way up into the light, is a position not destitute of proofs. But at their best, these indications of superiority to serfdom, even amongst classes free, according to the letter, are of a barbarous quality as yet; waiting a further and wider intercourse with the most civilized of their neighbours, or a great internal lesson, almost miraculously taught, ere they arrive at that maturity from which positive results may be expected. Till then, profitless to herself, Russia is of this profit to the world:—She is a HISTORY IN ACT of those dark times from which, through struggles of blood, neighbouring countries have emerged into whatever light of liberty they possess. Thus, her chronicles are much the same as a descent of civilized men upon an island of savages. What the former have, is confirmed in their estimation: what they have not, they resolve to endeavour after, with exertions more determined.

But the future has a greater destiny for this brute power, when Time shall have given it spirituality. Hitherto the civilization of Europe has found its way eastward, not by adoption on the part of those regions it invaded, but by force of the sword. An antagonism was the first result of this, perpetuated by renewed inflictions of European laws and customs. If of so good a thing it is permitted to use such a word, we would say that the contagion of enlightenment, by which it spreads imperceptibly, but with speed and certainty, was thus prevented from operating. Progress and barbarism were, at setting out, placed upon a footing of enmity; and the former, consequently, could effect little for the latter. Here, however, is an almost endless territory, just sufficiently civilized at one end, to feel the want of more civilization—to ask for it—to adopt its institutions. This is the destiny of Russia—to transmit throughout her length and breadth the harmonizing process she is undergoing at her point of contact with the old nations; for her own age is little more than a century. It is to soften and to elevate over themselves her fifty millions, to which every day adds its thousands—it is to stand as the highroad of Progress into regions where Nature is neither more rugged nor uncouth than her children—to be the duct for the conveyance of every new thought which adds to the mental stature of England, France, Germany, and their neighbours. When she has done this, it will then be time enough to speculate with M. Schnitzler whether we are entitled to hope "that the Muscovite genius will extract from the arts and sciences secrets hitherto unknown; or that, discovering the solution of questions in religion which have not for eighteen centuries been determined, recognising on the one hand the need of authority and stability, and on the other the rights of reason, she may open to Christianity a new era, and effect that Christian renovation hitherto vainly expected, though long foretold." On that the "czars are to found anew, in Europe, a patriarchal system, where monarchs shall govern without written law, by inspiration, and by a law of inward and diffusive benevolence."

What is historically interesting in these volumes we shall examine in our next number; a postponement to which we are compelled by want of space.

The Bushman; or, Life in a New Country.
Bentley.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

It may be laid down as a rule, says Mr. Landor, that all the animals indigenous to this country are marsupial—from the kangaroo, the largest, down to the little field-mouse. He is also, and con-

sequently, of opinion, that man is not indigenous; neither are the wild cattle which are found here, nor the wild dogs—both of which he supposes to have descended from animals cast ashore by shipwreck. This brings us to a wild cattle-hunt, in which a cow and a calf had already fallen, when an inquiry of some moment occurred to the hunting party:—

ON THE HORNS OF A-BULL.

"Every one now asked what had become of Tom, whose assistance was absolutely necessary in cutting up the carcasses. B. had heard his rifle down the valley, and we now began to 'cooey' for him. In a few moments we heard a faint 'cooey' in reply, and started in that direction. After walking for about ten minutes towards the opening of the valley we heard distinctly, and at no great distance, the bellowing of a bull. Proceeding cautiously, with our rifles all ready, we soon arrived at the spot, and there beheld a huge bull tearing up the ground with his feet and horns, and bellowing in the most savage manner. A shout of joy directed our attention among the boughs of a low banksia-tree, where our unfortunate friend Tom sat painfully perched, only just out of reach of danger. The animal below every now and then fell upon his knees, crushing and smashing something which we had great difficulty in recognising as poor Tom's rifle."

"He is badly wounded," cried Tom, "pitch into him, and don't be afraid!"

"Without waiting for this exhortation, we let fly a volley, which brought the animal down upon his knees; and, after a few staggering efforts to run at us, he sank to rise no more; whilst his first assailant, Tom, slipped down from his perch, and limped towards the remains of his rifle, execrating the dying bull in a furious manner, and even venting his wrath in a kick. As Tom wore a red shirt that only reached to his hips, he had no chance of concealing an enormous rent he had in his nether garment, through which protruded the remains of a shirt, which at the best of times was probably far from presenting the appearance of virgin purity, but now was stained with blood. As people in Tom's plight, when not seriously hurt, are usually more laughed at than pitied, the chagrin of our friend enhanced the interest with which we listened to his story."

"Knowing that there was no escape for the herd of cattle up the valleys, as they terminated in steep rocks, and that, therefore, they would either cross over the side of the hill, or return down the first valley towards the plains, Tom hung back, leaving the rest of the party to head them. After some time had elapsed, he distinguished the bull and several cows trotting along the hill-side; and, hastening to meet them, he posted himself behind a tree, close to which he saw the would soon pass."

"Anxious, however, to get a view of the game, he stepped out from his ambush just as the bull had approached within fifty yards. Each saw the other at the same moment. The bull stopped short, and Tom felt rather queer. He did not like to fire at the head of the animal, lest the ball should glance aside without effect. The bull, instead of turning with his horns, began to bellow and tear up the ground with his hoofs. The cows stood still, and stared at Tom, who began to think the state of his affairs looked gloomy, but he knew that his best policy was to remain stock still; so he looked at the bull and the cows, and the bull and the cows looked at Tom. At length the bull had sufficiently nerved his resolution, and began to advance, tearing up the ground and bellowing as he came on. Tom took his aim between the shoulder-blade and the neck, and fired; the enemy staggered, and roared with fury, rushing like a whirlwind upon Tom, who took to his heels, and began dodging round the trees. But the bull was in earnest, and, savage with rage as a thousand lions, he tore round the trees more quickly even than Tom, carrying his head close to the ground, and his tail straight out behind, whilst his eyes, Tom said, glared with such fury that our poor friend's heart froze up within him. Luckily he espied a banksia-tree which seemed to ascend; but just as he reached it the bull was upon him. The bull roared, and Tom, roaring almost loudly, made a spring at the tree, but slipped down again just upon the horns of the animal. The noise, however, rent his garments, and lacerated a portion of his person which he had always considered especially sacred; but as the thrust heaved him upwards at the same time, and gave a fresh impulse to his agility, he succeeded in scrambling upon a bough that kept him just out of danger. No one may describe the pangs of despair by which he was assailed when he beheld the utter destruction of his only rifle. He threw his cap in the face of the bull, but he lost his cap as well as his rifle by this rash and inconsiderate action, which was the highest proof he could have given of the extremity of his distress."

It may be interesting here to place before the reader a specimen of the faith which animates the savage aborigines of the soil. We should, however, hardly use the term savage to them, since, in general, they seem of a mild disposition, though volatile to a degree, and—their worst fault—capable of forming attachments:—

NATIVE THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

"The natives assert that they have been told from age to age that, when man first began to exist, there were two beings, male and female, named Wal-lyne (the father) and Doronop (the mother); that they had a son called Bin-dir-woor, who received a deep wound, which they carefully endeavoured to heal,

without success; whereupon it was declared by Wal-lyne-up that all who came after him should also die in like manner. Could the wound have been healed in this case, being the first, the natives think death would have had no power over them. The place where the scene occurred, and where Bin-dir-woor was buried, the natives imagine to have been on the southern plains, between Clarence and the Murray; and the instrument used is said to have been a spear thrown by some unknown being, and directed by some supernatural power. The tradition goes on to state that Bin-dir-woor, the son, although deprived of life and buried in his grave, did not remain there, but arose and went to the west; to the unknown land of spirits across the sea. The parents followed after their son, but (as the natives suppose) were unable to prevail upon him to return; and they have remained with him ever since.

"The following is one of their fables:—The kangaroo was originally blind, and could only walk or crawl. The frog, seeing it so much at the mercy of its enemies, took compassion on it, and anointed the sightless eyeballs of the kangaroo with its saliva, and told it to hop as he did. The kangaroo did so, and is now become the most difficult animal in the world to catch.

"Besides Chingi, the evil spirit who haunts the woods, there is another in the shape of an immense serpent, called Waugul, that inhabits solitary pools. Snakes that frequent both water and land, of great size—twenty feet long, according to some authorities—have been occasionally seen, and give a colour to this belief of the natives. One day, whilst bivouacking at a lonely and romantic spot, in a valley of rocks, situated some forty miles north of Perth, called the *Dooda-mya*, or the Abode of Dogs, I desired a native to lead my horse to a pool, and let him drink. The man, however, declined with terror, refusing to go near the pool, which was inhabited by the Waugul. I, therefore, had to take my horse myself to the spot, whilst the native stood aloof, fully expecting that the Waugul would seize him by the nose and pull him under water.

"The natives are polygamists. Each male is entitled to all the females who are related to him in a certain degree. A newly-born child is, therefore, the betrothed spouse of a man who may be thirty years of age, and who claims her from her parents so soon as she is marriageable—when she is twelve years old, or earlier. Some men have, consequently, four or six wives of various ages, whilst others have none at all. The latter are, therefore, continually engaged in stealing the wives of other people.

"This causes incessant wars among the tribes. When the legitimate husband recovers his wife, he does not restore her to the full enjoyment of domestic happiness until he has punished her for eloping. This he does by thrusting a spear through the fleshy part of her leg or thigh.

"The natives are very good-natured to one another, sharing their provisions and kangaroo-skin cloaks without grudging. The head of a family takes the half-baked duck, opossum, or wild-dog, from the fire, and after tearing it in pieces with his teeth, throws the fragments into the sand for his wives and children to pick up. They are very fond of rice and sugar; and bake dampers from flour, making them on a corner of their cloaks."

Upon one occasion Mr. Landor and his youngest brother, cruising in their pleasure-boat on Melville Water, espied a group of pelicans, whereupon we have this fine description:—

"When first we beheld a group of huge tall birds, standing lazily in the sunshine upon a sand-pit which ran far into Melville water, we could scarcely believe our eyes that these were really live pelicans; and it was not only with intense interest, but with feelings of self-reproach, that we drew nigh with hostile intentions to birds which in the days of our boyhood, when visiting Mr. Wombwell's menagerie, had filled us with awe and reverence, as creatures that were wont to evince the depth of parental devotion by feeding their young with their own blood.

"Our first overt act of hostility against the pelicans was unsuccessful. The sea breeze was blowing strong, and we had to beat out against it close-hauled; just as we made the last board, and were bearing down upon the enemy, the huge, heavy birds, awaking from their siesta 'with a start,' raised their heads and looked about them. Then the foremost began to flap his long wings, and lift himself on tiptoe, whilst the others followed his example; and soon they were all rising to launch themselves fairly into the upward air; and, having at length succeeded, they rose higher and higher in wide gyrations. The leader seemed resolved to hide himself in the distant view of the cloudless heavens; and upward—up, up, up—they continued to mount, going round, and round, and round, in lessening circles—whilst the spectator gazed in wonder at in ether; and at length, moving slowly towards the east—the unknown, mysterious wilderness—they altogether faded away. We have heard of eagles soaring much higher, but I doubt whether even they could soar much higher, or look much grander, than the noble pelican of the desert."

It is not every theorist who has the honesty to make the confession we are about to quote. A scientific friend of our author's had assured him that he had discovered a property in the Australian climate of the most wonderful nature, to which he had been led by an inquiry, by means of an hygrometer, into the amount of evaporation at Perth during the summer months; and the asto-

nishing discovery was, that evaporation was greater at night than in the daytime. Even the philosopher himself was consternated by the fact; but a fact it was, or the hygrometer was an impostor:—

A VERY NATURAL PHILOSOPHER.

"As he walked along the streets he was looked upon with additional reverence. He had raised the renown of Western Australia, and was now considered to be at once its *decus et tutamen*. The idlers who congregate in small knots about luncheon-time at the corners of the streets began to talk of a statue in the market-place.

Suddenly, however, the philosopher secluded himself from the vulgar gaze. The public wondered, and then became alarmed. The philosopher had taken to his bed. After some days I was admitted to his presence, and found him greatly enfeebled for want of rest. It was evident there was something that weighed upon his mind. After many ineffectual efforts, many sighs, and some blushes, he faltered forth a confession that he feared our theory (he seemed now, for the first time, kindly solicitous to share the merit of the discovery), of evaporation being greater at night than in the daytime, was not well founded. An electric shot, shivering the funny-bones of both elbows, could not have startled me more. What did he mean? He continued, that one night, whilst engaged upon a new hygrometrical treatise, he had sat up till a very late hour; the door of the room which contained the instrument was open, and the light from his lamp fell directly upon it. Absorbed in profound speculations, his eye occasionally rested upon the little instrument which stood upon a table. There it was—the pillar of his fame. It seemed to dilate in dimensions until it rivalled the column in the Place Vendôme, and on the top of it was a figure, less sturdy than that of Napoleon. Suddenly his vision was broken, and his thoughts were recalled from the future to the present, by seeing a living object move along the table, and quietly approach the foot of his column. Appalled and paralyzed, he sat immovable whilst he beheld an actual mouse, unrestrained by any scientific considerations, place its profane snout in the bowl of the hygrometer, and drink deliberately until its thirst was satisfied. It then retired, and other mice soon came trotting along the table and did the same.

"Mr. H. is a man of great self-control. He did not tear his remaining locks, or commit any other rash act, but with all the calmness of despair he set fire to the unfinished treatise, and saw it consumed; then he retired to bed, a desolate individual, and rose not again for several days."

It would be wrong to close our quotations without extracting a description of the native hunt of this colony. The kangaroo is the fox of the Australian sportsman; but, unlike the fox, yields something better than his brush:—

A KANGAROO HUNT.

"Proceeding across some plains, interspersed with swamps and thickets, we soon perceived a herd of about a dozen kangaroos feeding and hopping about. Keeping a covert line before us, we tried to get near them, but they soon made off, bounding away like a herd of deer, which they much resemble at a distance. The dogs started after them at full speed; and with loud halloos and bounding hearts the horsemen spurred their steeds, and scoured along the plain. There are, unfortunately, no fences in this country, but there are a thousand worse obstructions—fallen trees, thick clumps of black-boys extending right across the plain, and, therefore, not to be avoided; woods through which the game dashes at speed, and where you must follow at the risk of striking head or limbs against the trunks or branches of trees, or else you will be thrown out. Then of course you don't like to be last, and you don't like to allow the gallant captain, who is spurring at your side, the opportunity of bragging at mess that he alone kept near the dogs, which you know he would be delighted to do. So, determined to ride against the captain at any rate, you keep your horse and yourself well together, and flinch at nothing; dashing through thickets, tearing over rough ground, steering between trees, ducking your head under boughs, and twitching up first one leg and then the other to save them from being smashed against black-boys or banksias. You clear the wood, and emerge again upon a plain; the kangaroos are bounding along, some three hundred yards in advance, the dogs lying well up to them; and now the latter have fixed upon one of the herd, whom they pursue with resolute fierceness. The others escape into friendly thickets, but the doomed one, an old buck some six feet in height when resting on his haunches, still holds out, though his enemies are fast gaining upon him.

"At length, finding escape impossible, he makes for a broad mahogany-tree, where he suddenly comes to bay. The dogs hesitate to rush in upon him, his eye gleams with such deadly ferocity, whilst he sits erect upon his haunches, ready to dart the long claw of his hind leg into the first assailant who comes within reach.

"A kangaroo in this position is no despicable enemy. He has great power in his limbs; and if he happens to strike a dog with his claw he inflicts a grievous wound, and sometimes tears out his entrails, and kills him on the spot. He rushes at men with the same fury, and tries to clasp them with his fore-paws whilst he strikes at them with his hind-legs. I rode up to the animal in question, dismounted, and struck him a rap on the head with a broken bough, as he rushed towards me with a fierce hissing noise. As he staggered at the blow, the dogs darted upon him and quickly despatched him."

With respect to the political portions of this work, it would be unfair to Mr. Landor to attempt an abstract of his statements; for it is evident they have not been made till after due consideration, and by the help of a clear and able understanding. It would, indeed, be impossible for us to omit any sentence he has written upon this branch of his subject without omitting what ought to be made known. And, rather than do that gentleman imperfect justice, and give the public imperfect information, we prefer sending our readers to the work itself, with the assurance that its political topics have been carefully considered, and are clearly written. But Mr. Landor, himself, has summed up in a few lines what the settlements of Australia ask from the home Government; and these lines we extract, recommending them to the earnest consideration of all who are interested in the welfare of our colonies:—

"THE OBJECTS MOST EAGERLY SOUGHT BY THOSE COLONIES ARE—A NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, WITH LESS OF COLONIAL-OFFICE INTERFERENCE; A REGULAR POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND; AND A TOTAL REFORM IN THE EXISTING REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS, WITHOUT WHICH, IN COUNTRIES PURELY PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL, THERE CAN NEVER AGAIN BE FORMED A FUND FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF LABOUR."

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

Chaulieu's Family Pianoforte Magazine. 3, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; and all the principal Music-sellers.

We have already expressed our opinion of the high merits of this publication. The new number which has just appeared contains ten pieces for the pianoforte or organ, intended to prepare the student for playing the works of Bach and Handel. These pieces will be found most agreeable and useful practice for the student of either instrument. M. Chaulieu has most ably smoothed the way by which the young practitioner may be enabled to surmount the difficulties peculiar to the compositions of the two eminent masters just mentioned. The great musician whose premature death Europe now deplores (Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy), has left in this country indelible recollections of his inimitable performance of the fugues of Sebastian Bach and Handel, for which M. Chaulieu's exercises form a most useful preparation.

Caldwell's Musical Journal. Part V. Caldwell Brothers, Edinburgh; Orr and Co., Amen-corner, London.

This is another serial publication which we have already on several former occasions noticed in terms of well-deserved approval. The present number contains "The Minute Gun at Sea;" "The Circassian Polka;" "The Friends of Auld Lang Syne;" and "Le Negromania." Any one of these pieces separately is well worth the price charged for the whole number.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Webster is determined not to be behind-hand in the production of novelty, for on Saturday we had a revival of "Confounded Foreigners," with Ranger and Hudson as the main attraction; and on Monday "The Roused Lion" made its appearance. This piece, which is adapted most skilfully from the "Réveil du Lion," now so great a favourite in Paris, gives room for exquisite acting on the part of Webster (the ineffable hero) and Mrs. Keeley (a *ci-devant reine du ballet*); but unless the pruning-knife be fearlessly used in lopping off certain freedoms of language only too Parisian, we cannot, for the honour of a theatre always so well conducted as Mr. Webster's, recommend its continuous performance.

LYCEUM.

This delightful and elegant temple is reaping the reward that a careful and tasteful management so richly deserves. The theatre continues to be exceedingly well filled; and the three standard pieces, "The Pride of the Market," "The Rough Diamond," and "Box and Cox," with an occasional change for Mr. C. Mathews, seem amply to satisfy the numerous audiences.

ADELPHI.

On Thursday evening was produced at this theatre a new piece, entitled "Gabrieli, or the Bequeathed Heart." There are one or two facts connected with the groundwork of this piece which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Gabrieli was the Jenny Lind of her day; but, unlike the latter lady, whose private character and amiability of disposition are so frequently the subject of just praise and admiration, Gabrieli was in character so undecided, and of a temper so capricious, that no fear of punishment, nor hope of praise or emolument, could change either. Gabrieli was a native of Rome; she was born in 1730. If she imagined the audience expected she would exert herself upon any particular occasion, so sure was she to disappoint them by singing *sotto voce* to such an extent that she became almost inaudible. There are numerous anecdotes told of her capriciousness; and various were the expedients to which, not only the managers, but even the Emperor, had recourse when they wished her to sing with all her wonderful excellence. One method was to discover

whom she might most admire at the time, and place him in the centre of the pit, when she would sing at him the whole evening in the most wonderful style. Her beauty and acting were equal to her extraordinary vocal abilities, and she possessed a power of delivering her recitatives in a manner to which few other singers have ever attained. Upon one occasion, being invited to dine with a grand party at the palace of the Viceroy of Palermo, she kept the company waiting so long that at last he sent a messenger to remind her of the hour. The messenger found her reading in bed; and the only excuse she offered was that she had quite forgotten both the viceroy and his invitation. In the evening when the party attended the opera she was in one of her whims, and would not sing so as to be heard. The viceroy became offended, and sent word that if she persisted he would certainly punish her. This only made her more insolent. She said he might make her cry, but that he should never make her sing. Upon this she was sent to prison, where she remained twelve days. Here she gave magnificent banquets, paid all the debts of the prisoners, and distributed large sums in charity. For a long time she refused to visit England, for she said she could not command her caprice, which always commanded her; and that in that country she feared "the public would not put up with her temper, but would hoot her, and perhaps break her bones." Notwithstanding this she did come to England in 1775, but was not so much run after as in her own country, the English people not admiring what they called her insolence, and believing that she purposely did not sing her best during the whole time she was here. The late Mr. Peake, the author of the drama at the Adelphi, took her name merely as a disguise, the lady being still alive who is the real Gabrieli of the romantic but true subject upon which the plot turns. The fact, we believe, is briefly this:—A certain sweet and justly popular singer became the idol of a young gentleman, the member of a rich family. His friends, fearing the powerful influence the syren was obtaining over him, sent him upon his travels, where he not long afterwards died. A gentleman in the legal profession, for some cause or other, had occasion to look into certain documents, and in doing this he found the will of the young lover, in which was this extraordinary bequest; namely—his heart to be delivered to —, or in default that she was to receive two thousand pounds. This discovery having been made known to the fair singer, the proper steps were taken, and we believe the two thousand pounds were actually paid. Want of space prevents our giving at the present moment a more particular account of this new and charming drama.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

The comedy of "The Provoked Husband" was revived at this house on Wednesday evening. It was exceedingly well put upon the stage, and greatly relished by the audience. It is a very amusing comedy, full of life, bustle, and variety, throwing us a little into the past, yet without any of the rust of antiquity about it; it is just within the limits of dress-swords and periwigs, though the language is sufficiently modern to allow of those being dispensed with. The family of the *Wrongheads* are a capital and humorous cluster, fresh from Yorkshire, and new to London life. The moral and amiable *Lord Townley* is, perhaps, occasionally too elaborately severe to answer our notions either of firmness of purpose or just resentment. He is set up as a model for husbands; yet, when his wife is sinking into the deepest remorse before him, and he has actually abandoned her for ever, he threatens her with a deprivation of her income. This does not altogether accord with his exclamations of regret previously uttered in the same scene; nor with the affection which he manifests for her loss. Mr. Graham threw into the character of *Lord Townley* some manliness, but it was too tragic; and his performance lacked the grace and dignity of nobility. Mrs. Warner made a very elegant and handsome *Lady Townley*; her acting was easy and graceful, and well merited the applause bestowed on it. *Sir Francis Wronghead*, Knight (made a knight, we should say, by mistake), and his precious spouse found respectable representatives in Mr. Harvey and Mrs. Tyrrell. *Squire Richard* was acted by Mr. Webb with considerable humour, but it savoured more of the Cockney than the Yorkshireman. *Miss Jenny* was made the very essence of folly, frippery, and finery by Miss Saunders; and Mr. Cooke, as honest *John Moody*, left us nothing to desire. Miss Angell's *Lady Grace* was not to our liking. Mr. G. Vining's *Mr. Manley* was a sensible and clever piece of acting for one so young on the stage; and Miss M. Cooke's *Trusty* was quite the pink of lady's maids, and certainly the best dressed character in the comedy, except that of *Lady Townley*. The house was well attended; but we think the management would do well to procure novelty, if they expect to do great business. The public will not go to see old pieces, which they have seen much better acted, however well they may be placed upon the stage as regards properties.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.

This society commenced its series of concerts on Wednesday night with Dr. Mendelssohn's "Elijah," having first issued a notice, which rendered the concert a kind of funeral celebration; and in conformity with the occasion the performers, both vocal and instrumental, were dressed in mourning, the orchestra being hung with black. The hall was crowded, and the audience stood during the performance of the "Dead March." The principal vocalists were Mr. H.

Phillips, Madame Caradori Allan, Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, Miss Dolby, and Miss Poole.

Mendelssohn, like Mozart, betrayed indications of greatness at a very early age; like Mozart, he fully verified all that was promised by his youth; and like Mozart, alas! he was cut off in the prime of his manhood and the meridian of his genius. For a long period his immediate friends and acquaintances were fully aware of the qualities of his mind, but his merits and his promise were unknown to Europe at large. One day, however, the young genius awoke, like Lord Byron after the publication of "Childe Harold," and found himself famous. Intoxicated with the imaginative beauties with which Shakspeare's extraordinary dramatic poem, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is overflowing, Mendelssohn conceived the idea of expressing the feelings with which that work imbued him through the medium of music. Full of his new delight, he wrote, under the influence of rare inspiration, his well-known overture, long acknowledged in the world of art as one of the most brilliant efforts of human skill—as one of the most astonishing outpourings of human fancy. The overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which needs no description here, since it is familiar to every creature that possesses one atom of musical feeling, became in an unprecedentedly short time famous all over Germany. The best critics exercised their pens in apostrophes to the new treasures of art thus let loose from the prison of futurity by the genius of the youthful composer, who, as with a key, opened the gates which led to a paradise of unknown beauties. Then, in rapid succession wonder after wonder dropped from his pen of fire; and, in the full consciousness of genius and masterdom, he wrote as one who knows that what he writes will endure for ever.

Between the "Paulus" and the "Elijah" Mendelssohn produced his cantata, the "First Walpurgis Night;" his sinfonia-canta, the "Lobgesang;" a third and fourth psalm; a serenade and rondo, for piano and orchestra; his third, and by far his greatest symphony, that in A minor; three quartets for stringed instruments; a concerto for violin and orchestra, in E minor, one of his finished and beautiful works; the overture, choruses, and incidental music to the "Antigone" of Sophocles, and the "Athaliah" of Racine; the scherzo and incidental music, vocal and instrumental, to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," thus completing a work of which the celebrated overture, produced nearly twenty years ago, was the beginning; two grand trios, in D minor and C minor, for piano-forte, violin, and violoncello; and a great number of works which we have not time to specify here. These works, well known to the musical world, are recognized, without a single exception, as masterpieces of learning and genius. They are, now that death has invested their author with the order of the classics, beyond the pale of criticism.

Mendelssohn's PIANOFORTE works are familiar to everybody who feels an interest in such subjects. Since Beethoven, no compositions for this instrument have been received with such universal approval. As a sample of their excellence and a memento of their popularity, we need only mention his celebrated "Lieder ohne Worte," of which he composed six books, and which are the delight and the model of pianists. He wrote but one sonata, and that in his early youth.

A circular issued by the Sacred Harmonic Society, after bearing affectionate testimony to the memory of this great man, concludes with the following recommendation:—

"That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of erecting, in some appropriate public building in this metropolis, a bust, or other suitable memorial, of the genius and estimable qualities of the late Dr. Mendelssohn."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as we have already stated, have given £50, and subscriptions have been received from Signor Costa, the Earl of Westmoreland, and Sir George Smart.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

SHAKSPERE'S HOUSE.—In consequence of the extreme liberality of the lessee of Covent Garden in lending his theatre, without a moment's hesitation, to the joint committee of London and Stratford, for a performance in aid of the fund for the purchase of Shakspeare's house, that very active and enlightened body has lost no time in making, and as far as possible completing, the preliminary arrangements. Leading performers in all departments of the national drama have come forward with the greatest willingness to give their powerful and disinterested assistance, and without it it is obvious that nothing of this kind could be accomplished. Macready was the very first, and, in fact, in him may be said to have originated an undertaking which cannot fail to add several hundreds to the sum already raised by subscription. In order to afford as much variety as possible, portions of different plays by Shakspeare have been chosen; and it is, besides, attended with this advantage, that the performers will be seen in characters they have formerly represented with the highest approbation. Some minor alterations may hereafter be made, in order, perhaps, to bring the entertainment within due limits; but there is hardly one of the professional ladies and gentlemen we have specified below who has not given his or her written promise to appear on the occasion.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

The performance proposed by the United Committee of London and Stratford, in aid of the Subscription for the Purchase and Preservation of

SHAKSPERE'S HOUSE,

Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen.

I.—THE EPISODE OF THE CLOWNS AND THEIR PLAY "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Act I., Scene 1; Act III., Scene 1; Act IV., Scene 2; Act V., Scene 1.

Bottom.....Harley.
Quince.....Keeley.
Snug.....Meadows.
Flute.....

Starveling...
Titania Madame Vestris
Puck....Miss Marshall

II.—THE DEATH OF HENRY IV.
Second Part of "King Henry IV." Act IV., Scene 1.
King Henry...Macready. | Prince Henry, L. Murray
Other Characters.—Clarence, Prince Humphrey, Westmoreland, Harcourt, and Prince John

III.—THE STORY OF PROSPERO.
"Tempest." Act I., Scene 2.
Prospero....Phelps. | Miranda, Miss L. Addison
Ferdinand...Marston. | Ariel....Miss P. Horton
Caliban....G. Bennett.

IV.—FALSTAFF'S RECRUITS BEFORE JUSTICE SHALLOW.
Second Part of "King Henry IV." Act III., Scene 1.
Shallow....Farren. | Silence.....C. Mathews
Falstaff.....Granby.
Other Characters.—Bardolph, Mouldy, Shadow, Waistcoat, Feeble, and Bullcalf.

V.—THE BALCONY SCENE.
"Romeo and Juliet." Act II., Scene 3.
Juliet....Miss H. Faucit. | Romeo.....Wallack.

VI.—THE STATUE SCENE.
"A Winter's Tale." Act V., Scene 3.
Hermione...Mrs. Warner. | Pauline
Leontes.....Graham.
Other Characters.—Polixenes, Camillo, Perdita, Florizel.

VII.—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
The acting piece entire, as taken from "The Taming of the Shrew."
Petruchio...Webster. | Grumio.....Buckston
Katharine...Mrs. Nisbett. | Baptista.....

THOMAS AMYOT,

Chairman of the London Committee.

THOMAS THOMSON,

Chairman of the Stratford Committee.

18, Abingdon-street, Westminster, Oct. 15.

A deputation from the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter-hall, had the honour of an interview, Saturday last, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to submit a proposal for erecting a public memorial to the memory of the late Dr. Mendelssohn. The Queen and his Royal Highness were pleased to approve the above object, and to subscribe £50 in its aid.

At Venice Mlle. Lagrange, whose fine voice and style are well known in Parisian circles, has appeared in Verdi's "Joan d'Arc" with signal success. Pacini is writing an opera for the carnival for the lady.

In Madrid "Ernani" has been lately very favourably received, a young vocalist, Mlle. Edelvi, taking the principal female part.

At Barcelona the opera of "Norma," with Madame Rossi-Caccia for the heroine, has created perfect furore. From the first cavatina till the end of her performance was a series of triumphs.

"I Due Foscari" has been revived at the Scala, and was chiefly remarkable for introducing a young tenor, named Negrini, with a superb voice, which reaches C in alt with the greatest facility, and if we are to credit the Milan papers, recalls the voice of Rubini to every hearer. Scarcely six months since Negrini was an optician in Parma, his native town.

Mlle. Stolz, after a very brief sojourn at Naples, has returned to Paris. It is not (we understand) probable that this celebrated vocalist may appear at her Majesty's Theatre in London, during the ensuing season, in conjunction with Madame Tadolini and the renowned Jenny, to which is to be added another Italian star not yet named.

Last week added the name of a respected and highly-gifted professor to the list of lately deceased musicians, that of M. Dizi, one of the most beautiful harpplayers of his time.

THE LATE DR. MENDELSSOHN.—The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung* contains a report of the funeral of the late Dr. Mendelssohn in Berlin. The mortal remains of this Mozart of the nineteenth century arrived in the Prussian capital from Leipzig, by special train, at six o'clock on the morning of the funeral, in order that they might be interred in the family vault. In Leipzig those of his sister, in the family vault. In Leipzig the greatest grief prevailed, and all kinds of funeral honours were paid to the memory of the departed. The various stations on the route between Leipzig and Berlin the hearse was received with musical solemnities by the *artistes* of the locality. Arrived at the place of destination, the bier was adorned with palm-branches and chaplets, and escorted by a numerous procession to the old church of the Holy Trinity, where a funeral sermon was preached by M. Berduscheck. Solemn music accompanied the affecting ceremony of interment.

Wallace's opera of "Maritana" is about to be produced at Vienna, the principal parts sustained by Mlle. Meyer (a pupil of Mendelssohn), Mlle. Helreich, Herren Relschsky and Staudigl. The composer has written a new scena and chorus for the last act, of which report speaks highly. Miss Wallace, the composer's sister, has made a great impression on the Viennese, and is expressly engaged to sing at a grand concert before the Emperor and the Court. She is also engaged to sing at a concert to be given on the 8th of December, by the Brothers Helmesberger, the violinists, and subsequently at Parish Alvars's concert. She is next engaged to lend her vocal aid to a concert about to be given by Madame Schutz Oldose, *prima donna* to the Court of Austria, and finally proposes giving a concert on her own account. Guasco, the celebrated tenor, and Madame Frezzolini, are engaged at the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, and will *début* in Verdi's "Attila." Tamburini and Salvi have arrived at the capital of the Czar. The celebrated baritone is, perhaps, the greatest favourite of a vocalist that ever sang in St. Petersburg, not even excepting Rubini. The imperial city is delighted at the announcement of the promised advent of Grisi and Mario. A splendid season is expected. Mlle. Falcon, the celebrated French cantatrice (so says "Le Revue et Gazette Musicale"), is engaged at the Opéra Italien, and will *début* in the "Cosi fan tutti" of Mozart, or in the "Bravo" of Mercadante. Ronconi will sing, in the last work, the rôle being written for a low tenor.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—We have heard that Signor Costa, during his recent visit to Italy, has lighted upon a southern nightingale, that, for the season of 1849, is to charm and bewilder us northerners, much, even, as we have been astonished at Lind and Alboni.—The orchestra, also, is to be increased by sixteen or eighteen instruments, and the chorus to be enlarged by twenty more voices.

A statue of Malibrán is about to be erected in the grand entrance-hall of the Scala, at Milan. Pompée Marchese, well known as one of the first sculptors in Italy, is entrusted with the execution of the work.

Benedict will proceed in a few weeks to Stuttgart, to superintend the rehearsals of his opera, "The Crusaders," which will be produced with great splendour at the Royal Theatre, about the middle of December.

The proposed theatrical benefit for the family of the late Mr. Peake will, we believe, take place at Drury Lane early in December.

Mr. Warner, the lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, was robbed on Saturday last of banknotes to the amount of £50, whilst passing from the counter at Coutts' banking-house to his cab.

Arrangements have been made with Sir Edward B. Lytton for the performance of "The Lady of Lyons" at the Marylebone Theatre. Mr. G. Vining is to be the *Claude* to Mrs. Warner's *Pauline*.

THE LATE GRACE AGUILAR.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

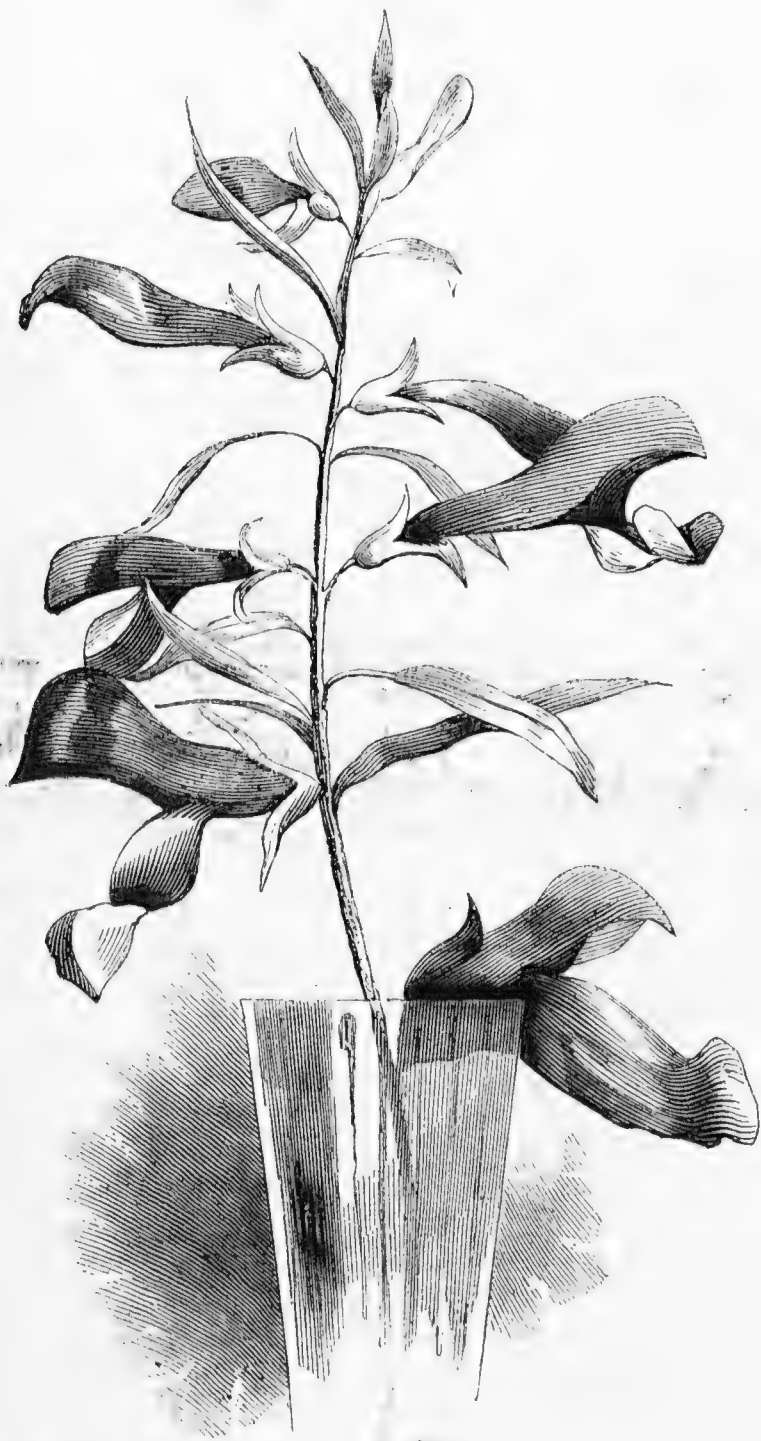
(From the New Monthly Belle Assemblée for November.)

Grace Aguilar was born at Hackney, in June, 1816, and had, consequently, only just completed her thirty-first year. Her father was a merchant, descended from those Spanish Jews who lived so strange a life during the persecuting supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church, and the cruel reign of the Inquisition—Jews who, from generation to generation, for centuries concealed their faith under the strictest outward observances of Catholicism, holding often high offices under Government, unsuspected by the sovereigns whom they faithfully served. Such of our readers as recollect the beautiful romance of "The Martyr," which, commencing in the "New Monthly Belle Assemblée" for January, 1846, ran through several numbers, will divine the chronicles and authorities by which the gifted author was assisted in her vivid delineation of the Spanish Jews during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The childhood of Grace Aguilar was chiefly remarkable for her love of reading—a taste which grew with her years; for she was one of those who "devoured" books, running through them with great rapidity; yet, aided by a wonderful memory, she retained everything worth remembering as clearly and correctly as those who gave days to the study on which she bestowed only hours. Even before the completion of her twelfth year, the bent of her mind was shadowed forth by the creation of a little drama on the subject of Gustavus Vasa—never published, of course, but interesting as an early evidence of her aspirations. It was about this time that domestic circumstances induced a change of residence in her family; and a new epoch opened to the enthusiastic little girl in quitting the neighbourhood of London for Devonshire. It was to her seven years' residence there—a period of which she often spoke with a sort of affectionate recollection—that we may trace her intense love of nature, of beautiful scenery, flowers, and all rural associations. This change of abode, however, made no difference in the plan of her education, which was conducted, with the exception of an interval too trifling to mention, entirely by her parents, to whom she ever looked up with the truest respect and most unbounded affection. It was during the precious years of opening youth that she entered steadily on a course of history, in which she was ultimately so well versed; Mr. Aguilar reading with, and often to, his daughter, while she was engaged with her pencil. Like so many others, whose ripened minds have produced grave and important works, some of the earliest efforts of her pen were in verse; and a little volume on a fanciful theme, entitled "The Magic Wreath," and published about eight years ago, was, we believe, the first offering brought fairly before the public. It was, however, soon followed by works of a very different class; among them one long in preparation, "The Spirit of Judaism," published at Philadelphia, and edited by Isaac Leeser, a learned Hebrew. It is a profound work, and most remarkable as proceeding from the pen of a young girl; no wonder it aroused the attention of her own "nation," and among those of the general public whom it reached prepared the way for an appreciation of her talents.

We think it was in the year 1842 that we first had the pleasure of knowing Grace Aguilar, and we well remember our impression on making the acquaintance. No one could be with her for half an hour without feeling in the presence of no ordinary person. The prevailing tone of her mind was so high and so healthy that it elevated even the most commonplace topics of conversation, while the enthusiasm of her character and manner gave an additional interest to more important themes. In person she was above the middle height, slender to a degree of fragility, yet not ungraceful. Her countenance was very different from what we are accustomed to consider the Hebrew type; for her eyes were of that expressive grey which seems to change its hue with every emotion, and her hair was of that beautiful colour which—we suppose in compliment to English women—has been called English brown.

For the next two years she wrote a good deal, and very successfully, in the most popular annuals; and indeed she has contributed to those edited by the Countess of Blessington up to the present time. When in the spring of 1844 the editorship of the "Monthly Belle Assemblée" was committed to us, one of the very first coadjutors we endeavoured to enlist was Grace Aguilar; how successfully our readers know. Our first number contained the beautiful paper from her pen entitled "An Exposition of Zanolini," which not only delighted every appreciator of the genius of that production, but elicited the approval of Sir Bulwer Lytton himself, and is mentioned by him in the



DRAWING, PAINTING, &c.
MODELLING OF WAX FLOWERS.
THE SALVIA PATENS.

BY E. H., LATE PUPIL OF MRS. PEACHEY.
This flower is of the richest blue, and, as there are very few flowers of this colour in nature, it is a valuable acquisition to a group; it is likewise light and graceful in its form. Cut the petals out from double blue wax. The flower is constructed from Pattern No. 1 are much rolled with the previous to the colour being laid on. Petals cut pin, and neatly united up the back. The stalk consists of a middle wire, a small piece of wax secured at the end, and slipped through the centre. The under petal is formed by pressing it in the palm of the hand, the end turned up, the sides bent down: thus formed, it is attached to the under part of the flower.
The whole is painted a brilliant blue, produced by mixing cake smalt with the ultramarine in

powder; a calyx of green, consisting of three points, finishes the same.

The buds are formed in the like manner as the flower, with the exception of leaving out the under petal. They are placed as well as the flowers down the stem, two facing each other, and arranged alternate ways, a green leaf under every one.

The administration of the post-office in Russia has just published the list of the foreign newspapers which will be allowed to enter Russia next year. The total number is 306, of which 156 are German, 103 French, 45 English, and 2 Polish.

M. Muriano, chef de section on the Marseilles and Avignon Railway, was found, on the morning of the 9th instant, murdered in a ravine close to the line. It is supposed that he was first fired on and struck in the face, and then beaten with sticks and stones until dead. Nothing has yet been discovered of the murderers, but it is supposed that revenge was the motive which actuated them.

introduction to a new edition of the work. The novel of "Florence; or, Woman's Friendship," published in parts, and occupying twelve numbers; the historical romance of "The Martyr," already mentioned, and several short stories and poems, appeared in these pages in the space of three years; while we felt it alike a duty and a pleasure to record among our literary notices the various works by Miss Aguilar which meanwhile issued from the press. In this manner "The Records of Israel," "The Women of Israel," "The Jewish Faith," and the domestic story of "Home Influence" were introduced to our readers. Little did we think, when in the January number of the present year, and again in that for May, her latest, and, as we think, her very best, works in their respective styles ("The Jewish Faith" and "Home Influence"), were reviewed, that so melancholy an office as the present would be ours before the year closed in, and that her labours in this world were indeed then almost concluded! We believe she had scarcely touched a pen for many months preceding her demise.

Always of a delicate constitution, and of the temperament which so often belongs to the gifted, "the sword wore out the scabbard." The death of her beloved father, Mr. Aguilar, some two or three years ago, was a severe shock to her sensitive and affectionate nature. Yet she seemed to have rallied from it, and as fame opened apparently a bright path before her she pursued her literary avocations with even renewed ardour. But about this time twelvemonth her friends became distressed, though not at first alarmed, by the illness which seized her, and which stealthily crept on, leaving only her bright mind unimpaired. When too feeble to walk or stand without support, we saw her, propped by pillows, pen in hand—with eye as bright, and manner almost as cheerful, as we had ever known them. This was last winter; in the spring she rallied a little, and the visit to Frankfort, where one of her beloved brothers had been resident for two or three years, was looked forward to with delight, and a confident hope that the change of scene, and the German baths, which had been recommended, would effect a cure. Incidentally we may mention that one of the many beautiful traits of Grace Aguilar's character was her something more than her sisterly regard for her brothers, both many years younger than herself. One, in a different hemisphere, will, it is but too probable, first learn his loss from the public prints; the other had the melancholy satisfaction of watching with their beloved mother beside her to the last. May his own increasing fame be some consolation for his loss! He is the young musician so well known as full of the highest promise throughout musical Germany.

She whose loss we are deploring was sensible of her approaching dissolution, and met it in that trustful, hopeful spirit which we are accustomed to designate *Christian fortitude*. Remarkable, too, it is, and a circumstance which ought to teach professing Christians Christian charity, that her works illustrate most forcibly the very ethics which were taught by the Redeemer, and therefore are they valuable to every sect. Often has the press lauded her efforts; but, of all the journals which have praised her works, none has been warmer than the usually calm and cautious "Athenæum." The writer in its columns evidently does justice to the spirit of them, and to the thoroughly loving, gentle, yet high-toned nature of her mind. It may be worth recording, that once in conversation with her she mentioned that it had been suggested to her to write a history of the persecutions of the Jews; and on our asking the reason of her declining a promising speculation, she replied, that "it would be an ungrateful return to Protestant England, which now treated the Jews with such kindness and liberality, to revive the half-forgotten story of their wrongs." And every reader of one of "Chambers's Miscellany of Tracts," entitled the "History of the Jews in England," which, though unacknowledged, is by Grace Aguilar, must feel impressed by the right spirit which prevails throughout.

But, though she won the esteem and admiration of a large body of Christian friends, she did not remain unappreciated by her own people. Only last summer she received a graceful and gratifying tribute from a band of ladies, "Women of Israel," in the form of a testimonial, a splendid silver inkstand, with an appropriate inscription, recognising her services to their "nation." Alas! the recipient was already in the shadow of death; and yet we can believe she was not insensible to the feelings of regard the donation evinced.

Gradually whatever hope of her recovery might have lingered in the hearts of those who watched beside her died away; for many days she was speechless, but her mind never wandered; she made known all that language might have expressed by her fingers—using the method of the deaf and dumb; and in this manner, in the hour of extreme

bodily anguish, her last words were, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

Her ashes rest at Frankfort, but her memory will live for many a day not only in her "land's language," but in the hearts of her bereaved relatives, and of that large circle of friends and acquaintances who loved her for qualities yet higher than her talents.

To this graceful, feeling, and eloquent memoir we will not venture to add a word of comment: simply, and as a duty, we have to acknowledge its source in the "Monthly Belle Assemblée" for November.

THE CHURCH.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Nov. 13.—There will be an election at Balliol College on the 29th inst. to two open scholarships, candidates for which must not have exceeded the nineteenth year of their age.

ETON COLLEGE, Nov. 15.—The result of the examination for Prince Albert's prize of £50, for the promotion of the study of modern languages, was announced by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the head master, at noon, in the upper school. The prizes were announced to be awarded as follows:—

French (twenty-three competitors). Wilson, 1st prize; Tarver, K.S.—Boileau, 2nd prize.

The four next in point of merit were—Chapman, Evans, K.S.; Mariller, K.S.; and Wayte, K.S.

German (twelve competitors). The Hon. Mr. Byng, 1st prize; Shafton, 2nd prize.

The first prizeman is the eldest son of Lord Enfield, and gained the French prize last year, being declared equal with Foster. The four who stood next were Lambton, Mitford, ma.; Mitford, mi.; and Wheatley.

Italian (eleven competitors). Herbert Coleridge, 1st prize; Marquis of Lothian, 2nd prize.

Coleridge is the Newcastle medallist of the present year, son of the late H. N. Coleridge, Esq. The four next in the order of merit were Hare, mi.; James, K.S.; Vernon, and Snow. The original compositions in French and German, which were highly extolled by the examiners, were beautifully copied this afternoon for the purpose of their being presented this evening to Prince Albert, by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, who had received the honour of an invitation from her Majesty to join the royal dinner circle at the Castle.

ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN.—The Bishop of London, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Dec. 12; of Winchester, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Lincoln, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Rochester, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Bath and Wells, at Wells, Dec. 19; of Ripon, at Ripon, second Sunday in Lent; of Norwich, on Sunday, Feb. 6, 1848; of Hereford, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Worcester, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Chichester, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Lichfield, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Ely, at Ely, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Oxford, on Sunday, Dec. 19; of Gloucester and Bristol, Dec. 19.

The Rev. George Urquhart, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been licensed by the Bishop of Ripon to the district living of Meanwood, near Leeds, on the nomination of Mrs. Mary Beckett and Miss Elizabeth Beckett, of Meanwood-park, the founders.

LAW AND POLICE.

ASSAULT UPON A JEW.

Michael Shea, an Irishman, was brought before the Lord Mayor upon the charge of having committed an assault upon a Jew of the name of Benjamin Hart. The complainant said he had just come ashore at the Old Shades-pier from a steamer, with a quantity of glass upon his back, when he received a push from the Irishman, which shook almost all the glass to pieces. Upon rising, after such a disagreeable shock, he asked why he was treated so harshly, and was answered with a blow which again laid him with his glass on the ground. The Irishman tumbled down upon him, and, having brought his head and heels together by a sort of jerk, actually rolled him along like a hogshead until a crowd interfered, and saved him from such a death as perhaps never before was heard of—trundled to death. (A laugh.)—The Lord Mayor: And you say you gave this man no provocation?—Benjamin Hart: I didn't give him a bit. It ain't likely I'd give such a murdering set of Irishmen as these any reason to smash me.—The Lord Mayor: Well, defendant, what have you to say?—Michael Shea: Oh, then, your honour, I'll give you the real rights of the case. I work with Alderman Thompson, along with Paddy Burke and some other people, and I was carrying a heavy piece of iron. Well, if a body comes along with a hundred or two upon his shoulders, it ain't aisy for him to turn aside to make room for people that's carrying nothing at all; so when I see this man in my way I called out to him; but he swore he didn't care for the humbug Irish, and we then couldn't help coming together, so down we both tumbled sure enough, head over heels. (Laughter.) Well, I didn't want to quarrel with the man, but he swore he'd give half a gallon of beer for one good whack at me, as he wished to knock my eyes into the back of my head. I didn't want to get such a poltogue as that, and so I stood up to defend myself, and I happened to hit first, for I warn't going to wait his convenience, so down he dropped. "Och, murder!" says he, when he saw he wasn't going to have

it all his own way, "the Irish are going to kill (laughter), but sure, not one of us wanted to kill a bit of him.—The Lord Mayor: Has the complainant any witnesses?—Several persons in the crowd said they had seen the occurrence. The statements of the witnesses were certainly in favour of the version given by the defendant.—Paddy Burke, a powerful Hibernian, then stood forward. "I had lately," he said, "come over from the county Cork, and was able to work for his own bread, and so I was in the street. I saw the gentleman who wanted to fight called them dirty Irish, and, as they knew an Irishman was as good as a Jew any day, Mike Shea told him so. "Oh, t'faith," says he, "I'll give half a gallon for a shilling the Paddies," and Mike gave him the chance, not a drop of beer came of it! (Laughter.)—The complainant declared that he never said a word against the Irish until they spoke against the Jews. For his part he was rather fond of the Irish. (Loud laughter.)—Paddy Burke: Yes, by my sowl, it's very often give us nothing. Faith, you've made this country almost as poor a country as our own among yez. It's hardly worth while to come among yez.—The Lord Mayor: Why, complainant, it appears to me that you were, at any rate, as much in fault as the defendant. It seems to have been a regular fight.—The defendant: Oh, then, it's you that's right, your honour. I would have been a real fight if he had got the best of it; but, as he got the worst of it, it was nothing but a murder. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Well, I'll discharge the complaint. If it be intended to carry the matter further you must go to the quarter sessions, but I think you had better shake hands, and settle the business in that way.—The parties then left the justice-room, apparently on good terms; and it was afterwards stated that the Jew proved his sincerity in complimenting the Irish by shaking the hand that had so severely shaken him.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT MESSRS. BULLOCK'S, THE AUCTIONEERS.

On Saturday, at Bow-street, Charles Diddin, a young man, who described himself as a law-writer, was brought before Mr. Henry, charged on suspicion with being concerned in breaking into the premises of Messrs. Bullock, the auctioneers, 211, High Holborn, and stealing to the amount of £50 worth of plate, and property.—Mr. Edward Bullock stated that at 10 o'clock on Friday morning he was aroused out of bed by Sergeant Thompson, F Division, and another officer, who informed him that his house had been robbed during the night, the front door being found by the constable on the beat lying open. On going over the house they discovered that an entry had been effected from the outside, by opening a skylight at the rear of the auction-room; and that thieves, having cut out a pane from the office window, broke open a chest in which a quantity of plate was deposited belonging to his brother, the entire of which they took away, leaving only the plated articles, from each of which they tore of the silver rims. The roof must have been got on from a new building adjoining; and the desk in the front office was broken open, but, there being scarcely anything of value in it, nothing was removed.—John Webster, 159 F, proved that about two o'clock in the morning he saw the prisoner alone in Newton-street, coming from the direction of Holborn, and observing that he took notice of him he commenced whistling until he passed, and then ceased. Suspecting that he was an improper character, he traced him to 24, Parker's street, Drury-lane, where he entered and shut the door. Witness then went to the house of the proprietor with the sergeant, the door of which he found open, and, having satisfied themselves that a robbery had been committed, they took the prisoner into custody, and found between the mattress and the bed a number of skeleton keys, chisels, and other housebreaking implements. He had also in his pocket a key, which he said opened his room door, on showing it to the landlady she said it belonged to no part of her house.—The prisoner said he was entirely ignorant of the robbery, and that he got the key from a young man at a public-house in Compton street to keep for him, but he could not tell his name. He was remanded for a week.

ASSAULT BY A POLISH REFUGEE.

At Marlborough-street, Captain Edward Lewinski, a Polish refugee, was brought before the sitting magistrate, charged with having assaulted and used insulting language to the Rev. H. Brookfield, assistant preacher at St. James's. Mr. Brookfield said he had just concluded afternoon prayers, and was relieving some poor persons in the vestry, when the defendant and another foreigner walked in and begged money in extremely bad English. Complainant declined to assist the defendants, and walked into the churchyard, upon which the defendant, in the plainest Saxon, told him that he "spat at him as a rogue," at the same time putting his offensive menace into practice. This was the substance of the complaint he had to make. He thought it his duty to give the defendant a lesson, today, as the bullying way in which he sought charity might have the effect of frightening a timid person into compliance.—The defendant said he had a recommendation from another clergyman, proving that he was an object of charity, and, as he only wanted to procure some assistance for a starving wife and family, he did not think that a minister of the Gospel ought to have refused relief to him.—Mr. Bingham said he should cause inquiry to be made into who and what the defendant was, and he should afterwards require him to find very good security, to deter him from repetition of similar conduct.—The magistrate was

here informed that the defendant, though a Polish refugee, was not countenanced by the Polish Society, and that he had been in custody before.—Mr. Bingham ordered these circumstances to be formally reported to him when the defendant was brought up for final judgment.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN VERE-STREET—COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

On Wednesday *Anne Simons*, Mr. *Hickman*, a merchant, and *Ben Simons*, the father of the first-named prisoner, were brought up for final examination before Mr. Broughton, at Marylebone, on the recent charge of robbery at Messrs. Marshall and Stinton's, silk-mercers, &c., Vere-street, Oxford-street. The particulars of what transpired at the former examinations have already appeared. After some further evidence, Mr. Broughton committed the accused parties for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Hickman is under bail—himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each—to be forthcoming at the sessions. The court, as on former occasions, was greatly crowded.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

Eliza Saxton, a respectably-dressed, well-looking young woman, residing with her mother at No. 2, Lamp-office-court, Lamb's Conduit-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, at Clerkenwell, charged with having purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, with intent to destroy herself. There was also a charge contained in the police sheet against *Charles Williams*, for having attempted to destroy his life by taking poison. The case excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded.—Sergeant Lester, 10 E, on the female prisoner being placed at the bar, said that the circumstances of the case were very extraordinary. The young man Williams, who was twenty-four years of age, was in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, in a dangerous state, and was unable to attend; but he was there in custody of the police until his fate was made known. It appeared that the female was a servant out of place, and Williams, who formerly had some horses and cabriolets of his own, was reduced, and his employment was uncertain. For some time past he had paid his addresses to the prisoner, and had promised her marriage, but their union was postponed in consequence of their not having work. On Saturday week Williams saw her walking arm in arm with a young man, which excited his jealousy, and he determined to have no more to do with her, and kept her at a perfect distance until Saturday night last, when she called upon him and endeavoured to cause him to make it up with her, as she meant no harm in walking with the young man he had seen her with. He, however, refused, and said he would have nothing more to do with her. She said, if that was his determination, she would go and destroy herself, and she left him. It would appear that she directly afterwards proceeded to the shop of Mr. Davis, in Apton-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, and asked for a pennyworth of oxalic acid. Mr. Davis, who knew her as formerly being in the service of a family in the neighbourhood, and having served her with it before to be used properly, served her without any suspicion of anything wrong, and she left the shop. She returned to her mother's house, where she found the young man Williams, to whom she showed the poison, and said she intended to take it, when he snatched it out of her hand, and, chewing paper and all, swallowed the whole of it, about half an ounce. The prisoner was greatly alarmed, and called for assistance, when she was conveyed to the hospital, labouring under the symptoms of the poison, in great pain. The stomach-pump was immediately resorted to.—Mr. Combe asked the prisoner if she wished to say anything.—She said she could not deny having purchased the poison, or what had been stated. She was very sorry for what had happened.—Mr. Combe: I suppose you would have no objection to marry him now?—Prisoner (smiling): No, sir.—Mr. Davis was in attendance to identify the prisoner.—Mr. Combe ordered the prisoner to put in her recognizance to appear on a future day, when the fate of Williams can be made known.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

Robert Ede, *Susan Ede*, his wife, and *Samuel Jackson*, the son of the latter, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, at Southwark, for final examination, charged with exercising great cruelty to *Charles Downs*, a child ten years and a half old. The case created great sensation in the court. The poor child was brought from St. George's workhouse, and when placed on the table, its face and body were covered with black bruises and scratches. It appeared that the prisoners resided in Collier's-rents, Borough, and the parents of the child, who are travellers, left him in the care of *Ede* and his wife. As usual, *Ede* went to his work, leaving the infant in the care of Jackson, a young fellow, about nineteen. During the morning the child the latter person flog him in a dreadful manner, when one of them took him away, but sent him home in the morning. On another morning the child was heard to scream more violently, and a man named Winter-him, who lived in the same house, saw Jackson beat the child's mouth to stifle his cries, which caused blood to flow from one side of his face. The whole of the body was covered with bruises, and, moreover, the poor little fellow was nearly starved.—*Ede* and his wife said that they knew nothing of the ill treatment. It was inflicted during their absence.—Mr. Cottingham told them that their conduct was highly reprehensible in leaving a child in the care of such a brute as Jackson

was. There certainly was no evidence to implicate them, therefore he should order them to be liberated, but at the same time he should receive them as witnesses against Jackson, whom he intended to commit for trial.—The depositions of the various witnesses were then taken, and the prisoner Jackson committed for trial at the ensuing sessions.

THE HACKNEY MURDER.

William Newton Albutt, the boy who stands charged with the murder of his grandfather, Mr. Nelme, was brought up at Worship-street, on Wednesday, on the charge of stealing his grandfather's watch, which theft he had confessed to the policeman, and he was committed for trial on this charge.

MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—On Thursday there were several sales of Stock both for money and the account, and the price of the latter, after having reached 84½, went back to 83½. Again a rally occurred, and 84½ is again the value. Money Stock is ½ per cent. lower, having also been done the first thing in the morning at 84½ to 84½; from 2s. discount, Exchequer Bills have risen to par; Bank Stock is firm at 178 to 179; and India Stock at 233½; the Reduced Three per Cents. have receded from 82½ to 82½, but the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have just rallied from 83½ to 84½.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Nov. 15.—The arrivals are fully sufficient to satisfy the demand, and even to depress rates. This morning there was a fair supply of wheat fresh up, the condition of which was much inferior to that of last week, and the trade opening dull, a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per quarter from Monday last was submitted to, with some portion left over unsold.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 15.—From our own grazing districts the bullock droves fresh up were considerably less than those reported on this day se'nnight, yet not the slightest improvement was noticed in their weight or condition. The beef trade, arising from the large attendance of both town and country buyers, was very firm, and in some instances the quotations had an improved tendency. A few of the very primest Scots sold at 5s. per 8lb.; but the more general figure for the best beef was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. At the close of the market scarcely any of the beasts remained unsold. The supply of sheep was again on the decrease.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Clarendon-park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at No. 2, Southwick-place, the lady of Henry Trower, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Ingliston, Mid-Lothian, the lady of George Mitchell Innes, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 20, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of the Rev. Winstone C. Hayward, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, N.B., the wife of Lieut. R. Burnaby, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Newark Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. J. G. Bussell, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Apley, the Lady Louisa Whitmore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Terrington, near Lynn, Norfolk, by the Rev. Charles Currie, Mark Edward Currie, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, second son of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Terrington.

On the 4th inst., at Kildysart, county Clare, by the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Commander Frederick Lowe, R.N., third son of William Lowe, Esq., of Montague-street, Russell-square, London, to Maria Christina, second daughter of the late Major Ross Lewin, of Ross-hill, near Kildysart.

On the 16th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. H. H. Beamish, Samuel Daniel, Esq., to Cecilia, second daughter of Robert Dudgeon, Esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.

On Tuesday, at St. Peter's Church, was solemnized the marriage of Ernest Rodolphe Baron Bertouche to Louisa Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late John Gage, Esq., and niece to Admiral Sir William Hall Gage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Bart. The bride was given away by her cousin, Viscount Gage, and was attended to the altar by the Lady Charlotte M. Bertie, the Hon. Fanny Gage, and the Misses Gages, sisters to the bride. The ceremony was strictly private, and immediately afterwards the Baron and Baroness Bertouche left town in a travelling carriage and four for Fife-place, the seat of Viscount Gage, in Sussex, there to pass the honeymoon. Among the company we observed his Excellency the Danish Minister, Viscount and Viscountess Gage, the Earl of Abingdon, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. John Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Delmare, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott York, and the Baron Ferdinand Bertouche.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Richard Burgh Byan, Vicar of Kew and Petersham, Charles Plumer Pennington, Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, only son of G. Pennington, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Rosamond Augusta de Roll, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Frederic Shallett Lomax, of Netley-park, Surrey.

On the 16th inst., at Twickenham, the Rev. Charles Bransby Auber, of Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, to Zoe Adelaide, only daughter of Charles Henry Barber, Esq., of Twickenham, Queen's Counsel.

On the 11th inst., at Churchtown Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Power, and afterwards at her father's house, by the Rev. Richard Dee, R.C.C., Theophilus John St. George, Esq., of Woodsgift, county Kilkenny, eldest son of Sir R. B. St. George, Bart., to Maria, eldest daughter of John Power, Esq., of Churchtown House, county Waterford.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., Sarah, relict of the late John Dawson, Esq., of Bryn Llyn, Wrexham, universally beloved by all who knew her.

On the 12th inst., at No. 11, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, Lieutenant-Colonel George Hibbert, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, aged 57.

On the 12th inst., at Elm-bank, Leatherhead, Charlotte, relict of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., aged 70.

On the 8th inst., at Clifton, near Bristol, in her eightieth year, Mrs. Marget Freeman, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Freeman, Esq., of the island of Antigua.

On the 13th inst., Cordelia, relict of the late Rev. Charles John Paterson, vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex, and third daughter of the late Edward Cranston, Esq., of East-court, Sussex, universally beloved and lamented.

On the 13th inst., at Hampton Manor House, near Bath, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, Osborne Markham, Esq., captain in the 32nd Regiment.

On the 15th inst., at his house, in Upper Woburn-place, George Palmer, Esq., in the eightieth year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at Wiesbaden, Lieut.-General Francis Newberry, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 70.

On the 13th inst., at Wear Giffard, Hester, Dowager Countess Fortescue, aged 87.

On the 7th inst., at the Rectory, Little Bookham, Surrey, the Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, rector of that parish, aged 49.

On the 9th inst., Robert Willis Hall, Esq., of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

On the 12th inst., at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Ann Josephine, the eldest and beloved daughter of Captain Schultz, R.N.

On the 14th inst., at Brighton, Mrs. Harmer, aged 70.

On the 13th inst., Harriet Jane, the wife of H. Burford Norman, Esq., of Duchess-street, Portland-place.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVED Adhesive Envelopes, requiring

neither wafer or wax, embossed with initials, crests, arms, &c., now in general use by merchants, bankers, public companies, &c., may be obtained at J. PHILP'S Stationery Warehouse, 3, Little Love-lane, Wood-street, London, in every variety, and at prices very little above the common envelope. Having executed orders for various public companies, mercantile firms, and private gentlemen, J. P. has a greater number of patterns than any other house in the kingdom. Orders per post will receive immediate attention, and parties waited on in any part of the metropolis, by addressing a request to 3, Little Love-lane.—Die-sinking, Engraving, Lithographic and Letterpress Printing promptly executed.—The trade supplied.

TEETH.—Mr. Clarke, Surgeon Dentist to

her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and patronised by Sir James Clark and Dr. Locock. Teeth supplied from one to a complete set, without giving the slightest pain or the extraction of roots. A set of beautifully-carved Teeth, the same as usually charged twenty guineas; ten guineas; a set of natural teeth, mounted in artificial gums, the same as usually charged twenty-five guineas, fifteen guineas; a complete set of Teeth, beautifully mounted on fine gold, same as charged forty guineas, twenty guineas. Decayed Teeth stopped without pain.—24, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. At home from ten till five.

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New Broad-street, City, formerly with Mr. Thomas Bell, invites attention to his beautiful, simple, and painless method of supplying Artificial Teeth, perfect in mastication, correct in speech, are undetectable, restore the features, do not discolour, and free from all unpleasantness. So confident is E. Lukyn of success, that he undertakes cases, however intricate, even where others have failed, allowing a fair trial. Forceps used in extracting, Gold in stopping, the only pure and faithful remedy. Teeth cleaned without acids, and all operations pertaining to Dental Surgery carefully and successfully performed.—Read E. Lukyn's Treatise on the Teeth, a safeguard against imposition, obtained gratis at his residence, or through post on receipt of eight stamps.

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Persons liable to attacks of Coughs and Colds will entirely escape them by the occasional use of that celebrated remedy,

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which have a pleasant taste, and never fail to give instant and permanent freedom from all irritation of the lungs. Upwards of 300 cures of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, &c., have been performed by this medicine (and published) during the last twelve months.

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"In health each part maintains harmonious sway;
One nerve unstrung, the rest discordant play."

To relieve the digestive organs from oppression—to allay spasm—to strengthen the stomach—to restore the liver to its regular and healthy action—and to tranquillize the nervous system by removing the various sources of irritation, Mr. COCKLE'S PILLS stand pre-eminent.

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variety of Lace and Fancy Goods. The following announce-
ments should strictly claim the immediate attention of all who
may wish to share the many bargains consequent upon this
dissolution of partnership.

FRENCH Merinos at 1s. 11d. per Yard.—

The finest quality made, and generally sold at 5s. 9d. to
6s. 6d., are to be purchased at 3s. 9d. a yard, at the SALE of
HUNT and WALLEY'S PARTNERSHIP STOCK, 51, 52, and
53, Edgware-road.

SOILED Linens.—Quantities of Irish

Linens, Sheetings, Table-cloths, Counterpanes, Quilts,
Longcloths, &c., that are a little soiled, marked at nearly half
price. Good Irish Linens reduced to 9½d., worth 16d. Every
article guaranteed. No. 51, 52, and 53, Edgware-road.

THREE Hundred Pairs of Real Witney

Blankets, the Stock of the late firm of HUNT and
WALLEY, to be DISPOSED OF, on the premises, at HALF
PRICE.—51, 52, and 53, Edgware-road.

FOUR Thousand Pounds' Worth of Rich

and Elegant Silks, varying in price from 15½d. the yard
to Five guineas the Dress. First lot at 15½d., worth 2s.;
second lot, 1s. 10½d., worth 2s. 9d.; the third lot is a beautiful
collection of rich satin-striped Duques, at 2s. 3½d., well
worth, and are being generally sold at, 4s. 6d. All the rich
French Brocades, Damasks, &c., are reduced to half price, at
the sale of HUNT and WALLEY'S PARTNERSHIP
STOCK, 51, 52, and 53, Edgware-road.

LADIES' Printed Flannel Robes, 30s.—

Superior WINTER UNDER CLOTHING. China silk
unions, Barnstable petticoats, Balbriggan hosiery, and eque-
strian requisites, at T. HUGHES and CO.'S, 203, Regent-
street. Choice ready-made linen, layettes, and infants' robes,
from 4s. 6d. to 10 guineas; Hughes' Montpensier boudoir
robe in plaids, cachemeres, and Foulard silks; complete wed-
ding and India outfits tastefully executed; superior India
gauze clothing; and the regulation Egyptian overland trunks,
21s. Priced lists forwarded.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LA

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE,

On MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1847.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, that this
Entertainment will take place on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at
most positively THE ONLY BAL MASQUE this Season.

ADMISSION TO THE BALL, 10s. 6d.

The AUDIENCE PORTION of the THEATRE will
be reserved for the exclusive accommodation of SPECTATORS
who, by application at the Box-office on Monday, can secure
their Boxes or Places, which will be retained for them during
the whole Evening.

Prices of Admission for Spectators:—

Dress Circle	5s.
Boxes	3s.
Lower Gallery	2s.
Upper Do.	1s.

Private Boxes from £3. 3s. and upwards.

Ladies and Gentlemen taking Private Boxes will have
the privilege of passing to and from the Salle de Danse
out extra charge.

The Doors will be opened at Half-past Nine.

Dancing will commence at Ten.

Refreshments will be supplied during the Evening,
consist of Ices, Sherbet, Carrara Water, Tea, Coffee, &c.

The Supper, under the direction of Mr. G. Payne, will
be served at One o'clock.

Mr. I. NATHAN, 18, Castle-street, Leicester-square,
appointed Costumier.

No person will be admitted in the Costume of Clown,
lequin, or Pantaloon.

The Police regulations will greatly facilitate the arrival
and departure of Carriages, and it is hoped that Ladies and
Gentlemen will enforce compliance with them on the part of
their Coachmen.

The Box-office of the Theatre will remain open until
One o'clock.

All persons having demands on the Establishment of
account of the Concerts or Bal Masqué will please to settle
their accounts immediately, in order that they may be
examined and discharged.

WEIPPERT'S Concert de Camera, P

cess's Concert-room, MONDAY, NOV. 22, for
purpose of introducing Mr. Richmond, the Dual Vocalist,
possesses the extraordinary gift of singing duets, the
and treble notes simultaneously, without the aid of any
person or instrument whatever. The Concert will be
performed by Miss Cubitt, Miss Ellen Lyon, and Mr. J.
Kench, assisted by Weippert's Band, conducted by him.
Admission One Shilling; reserved seats, Two Shillings.
Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight; con-
clude at Eleven. Tickets and programmes at Duff and Hodgson,
music-sellers, 65, Oxford-street.

EXTENSIVE Failure in the Drapery Tra

and

SALE OF THE STOCK,

By F. E. MORRISH and Co.,

LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

F. E. Morrish and Co. beg to inform the public that
the whole of the

STOCK of J. and T. ROBERTSON, of LEEDS,
consisting of DRAPERY, SILKS, SHAWLS, FURS, BLANKETS,
FLANNEL, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., has been
consigned to them by the Assignees to the Estate of J. and
T. Robertson, of Leeds, for the purpose of realizing the same
for the benefit of the Creditors; and, as F. E. Morrish and Co.
have pledged themselves to realize the whole of the stock
viz., £5347. 16s. 9½d., by a specified time, subject to a dis-
count of 62½ per cent., they have resolved upon offering the
at once, at the most unparalleled depreciation, to meet
the present great scarcity of money, and to provide for the exigencies
of the times, by giving purchasers an opportunity of
SAVING HALF THEIR USUAL OUTLAY.

The SALE of this IMMENSE STOCK has been arranged
to commence THIS DAY, the 20th, and will continue
until the whole is disposed of.

To give the public an idea of the prices is almost impossi-
ble to say, the difference will be perceived to be
strikingly palpable as to place beyond doubt all questions
the immense reduction quoted.

F. E. MORRISH and CO.,

LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

LADIES' Morning Wrappers, 5s. 6d. ea

fashionably made, and colours guaranteed.—The Man-
facturer begs leave to call the attention of the Public to
a general Stock of Goods connected with the BABY-LIN-
and OUTFITTING TRADES. At the request of L. and
Catalogues may be forwarded, post free. List No. 1
describes articles adapted for Infants, with quotations
prices: Long Scotch Robes, from 3s. to 3 guineas each.
Nos. 2 and 3 consist of goods necessary for Young Ladies,
Gentlemen from two to eight years, including a quan-
of Long Cloth Drawers, neatly made, at 6s. 6d. the dozen.
Nos. 4 and 5 comprise Under-clothing for Ladies and
Gentlemen, adapted for either hot or cold climates.

Parents who prefer seeing their Children's Dresses fitted
prior to purchasing, can select from a stock of Frocks,
Pelisses, which number upwards of one thousand, com-
ing all the best and newest designs.

At DOBSON'S Baby-Linen and Outfitting Warehouse,
High-street, Borough.

N.B. Orders executed with neatness and punctuality.

STATIONERY, Despatch Boxes, I

stands, Stationery-cases, and Letter Balances, in a
variety; Envelope-cases, Portfolios and Blotting-books,
and Silver ever-pointed Pencil-cases, Pearl and Ivory
Writing and Dressing Cases, Cutlery &c.; BIBLES
PRAYERS in plain and elegant bindings. Name-plate
graved for 2s. 6d.; 100 best cards, 2s. 6d.; the ream of
paper from 5s. the ream; note-paper from 3s. the ream;
every article of stationery, of the best quality and low
prices.—At LIMBIRD'S, 143, Strand, facing Catherine-st.

Envelopes, 6d., 9d., and 1s. the 100.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH
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—Saturday, November 20, 1847.